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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

General Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

Pipe Line Bill Defeated in the Senate.

STATE CONVENTIONS CALLED.

The Republican at Lancaster, May 26.

The Democratic at Erie, September 8.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Stanton—Supplement to the election law.

Mr. Jones—Authorizing courts to review the findings of grand juries.

Mr. Rockwell—Relative to the fraudulent concealment of sales of land; also regulating suits against railroads.

Mr. Wood—For classifying real estate in cities of the second class.

The bill authorizing appeals from assessments in this Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas was reconsidered, amended and laid over.

The following passed finally:

An act to repeal an act, approved April 13, A. D. 1869, entitled "An act to repeal an act, approved April 12, A. D. 1866, entitled 'An act relative to the publication of legal advertising in the county of Bedford.'"

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to payment of costs in cases of felony," approved May 11, A. D. 1869, providing for the payment of costs by the county in certain cases and authorizing said county to collect the same from the party convicted.

The joint resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Senate to procure copies of Pardon's Digest for the use of the Senate, was negatived on third reading.

The bill forbidding the pollution of streams, lakes, water courses, &c., was negatived on second reading.

The following passed second reading:

An act to authorize and empower county commissioners to contract for the purchase, use or control of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of toll thereon.

An act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary,'" approved May 11, A. D. 1874.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers," approved April 18, A. D. 1874.

An act to enable citizens to hold title which had been held by aliens and corporations not authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth to hold the same.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, and to extend the provisions of said act to and embrace within the provisions of the same, transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, came up on second reading. The question being on the first section, it was lost—yeas 15, nays 27—so the bill fell.

The bill fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines passed first reading.

All the notaries heretofore nominated were confirmed; also Miller Beatty, of Clarion, and T. J. O'Keefe, of Pittsburgh, nominated to-day.

HOUSE.

The morning session was devoted to bills in second reading on the calendar.

The bill for the establishment of new counties in this Commonwealth, was discussed and made the special order for to-morrow.

The following passed second reading:

Joint resolution ordering Hollingsworth's map of the Delaware river and the centennial grounds for the second annual report of the Bureau of Statistics.

Joint resolution relative to the purchase of a railroad map to accompany the Auditor General's report on railroads, canals, &c., the year ending November 30, 1874.

An act to provide for and furnishing the wrapper for the *Legislative Record*.

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for their compensation.

Joint resolution to provide that three thousand additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book, for 1875, be published for the use of the members of the Legislature, five hundred copies thereof for the use of the members of the Senate, and two thousand five hundred copies thereof for the use of the members of the House.

An act to reimburse G. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan School Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the Sergeant-at-Arms, clerk and witnesses in the investigation ordered by the Senate as to the liability for expenses incurred by the State in suppressing the Susquehanna riot.

An act to permit postage stamps to be used to the Lieutenant Governor.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Armstrong.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Centre.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Berks.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill the vacancy in the district composed of the county of Washington.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act allow the voters of the borough of Uniontown, county of Chester, to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors."

Joint resolution to provide for the purchase of Pardon's Digest.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for enlarging the buildings to accommodate an additional number of pupils.

An act making appropriation for the maintenance of the hospital for the Insane of the Northern district of Pennsylvania, Danville, for the completion of the north wing and for furnishing the north wing, to reimburse the hospital for finance.

An act to appropriate the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the University of Pennsylvania.

The General Appropriation bill was passed finally and sent to the Senate.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS CALLED.

The Republican State Committee met today, with a full attendance of members. It was decided to hold the State Convention at Lancaster, May 26.

The Democratic State Committee also held a meeting and fixed upon Erie and September 8 as the time and place for their Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1875.

The House spent the morning and afternoon of to-day in considering bills upon second reading upon its calendar, of which it passed a stock amounting to over 200, and it killed its time away upon these, instead of closing up and pressing through the appropriation bills.

The General Appropriation bill is not back, after to-day, by those having it in charge, we shall know that there is a deliberate purpose in holding off action on it. In that case, the Republicans of the House will make a motion to proceed into consideration, and thus throw upon the Democrats the responsibility for the delay in acting upon it. All that is needed to do is to call it up and pass it. Half an hour, at any session, would dispose of it, and it has precedence, under the rules, over all other bills.

The bill to repeal the tax upon bituminous coal companies, the passage of which was so much desired in your region, came to grief in the House on Tuesday night, being defeated by a vote of 49 to 51. As it applied only to bituminous coal companies, it encountered the opposition of the representatives from every county not interested in the bituminous coal traffic. The miners of the State have had a convention here, yesterday and to-day, and had a hearing, this afternoon, before the Senate in informal session. There is a very general desire to help them, so far as it can be done by legislation, and they have had a very patient hearing in all that they have had to present. So far, the only measure they have indorsed is the bill for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, which is now pending in the House. They have other measures, however, among which is one to bring the Reading Railroad Company to terms for engaging in the business of coal selling, as well as transporting coal. The hostility to this company is very bitter and decided.

It is known that the stockholders in the Reading Railroad Company, which has but one business, that of transportation, are also stockholders in the Reading Coal and Iron Company, which engages in mining coal, and in selling it in the open market. The miners are enraged at this double character of the railroad company, and at the power which it exercises in controlling the mining of coal in the Schuylkill region; and the retail coal dealers are enraged because the company competes with and overrides them. These two classes constitute the majority of what is known as the "Anti-Monopoly" Convention; but the miners from all other points of the State have also their representatives in the meeting. The particular measure of relief from the exactions of the Reading Railroad Company, which these people propose, has not yet been made known; but it is probable they will insist, first, upon legislative investigation of the facts, and base their subsequent action upon that. A bill for such an investigation is now pending.

Mr. Wallace presented his resignation in the Senate, to-day, and immediately after left for Washington. The election to fill the vacancy will not be held until the November election.

The Judicial Salary bill came up on final passage to-day, and the combination in favor of high salaries carried it through with a high hand. The politicians and lawyers all seem afraid of the judges, and the Senate has passed this bill in its present shape solely to enable its members to stand well with the judges, and in the hope, which nearly all who voted for it feel, that the House will knock the insides out of it. Judging from a vote in the House to-day, defeating a bill to reduce the number of employees in the Legislature and their pay, I will not be surprised to see it pass this Judicial Salary bill just as it passed the Senate. Thirteen of the eighteen Democrats voting in the Senate, to-day, on this bill, voted *for* it and secured its passage; and why should not the Democratic lawyers of the House be allowed to ingratiate themselves with the judiciary as well as their brethren in the Senate? Buncombe is as justifiable on that side of the rotunda as upon the other; and as Democratic professions always look one way and Democratic practice in another, the Democratic cry of lower salaries may naturally be expected to receive the answer of a bill with higher salaries.

The vote by which the bill passed finally to-day was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. *Albright*, Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; *Beckell, Bussey, Chestnut, Cobham*, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, *Dill*, Dunkel, *Ermentrout*, Hagy, Horton, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, Paine, *Rowland, Stanton*, Strang, *Wood, Yerkes*—31.

Nays—Messrs. *Chalfant, Clark*, Cutler, Heilman, Jackson, McKinley, *Rockwell*, Roebuck, Rutan, *Shimer, Waxeam*, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy—18.

Democrats in italics. Yeas—Democrats 13, Republicans 18. Nays—Democrats 5, Republicans 11.

Mr. Wallace, if he had not resigned, would have swelled the Democratic vote to 14, and Mr. Playford would have voted no. What a comment this vote is upon Democratic professions. Only six out of twenty Democrats opposed to an increase of judicial salaries!

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1875.

Consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on concurring in the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole, other than those already disposed of by separate votes. They were all nonconcurred in, with the exception of a few appropriations for the Atlantic coast harbors, mainly. The bill was then read the third time and passed at 3:10 this morning.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and several of the amendments reported by the committee were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House bill making appropriations to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commissioners. He said the whole number of claims examined by the Commissioners was 2,479; of this number 1,163 were allowed, involving an expenditure of $740,406.

After some discussion the amendments of the committee were agreed to, when the bill was reported to the Senate, read the third time and passed—yeas 33, nays 12.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. In making the report he said the Conference Committee had cut down the appropriations so low that he had declined to sign it, as agreed to in conference. It appropriated something over $6,000,000, or about $600,000 more than when it came from the House, exclusive of the Des Moines bill, which remained on it as an amendment.

Mr. SCHURZ called up the House bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the equalization of bounties, made a report. He stated that the House had withdrawn its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments and agreed to the same, but as the bill had been in conference he supposed the report must be agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. WEST—That don't make any difference; the amendments of the Senate have been agreed to by the House, and the bill is passed.

Messrs. Conkling and Thurman were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and notify him that Congress had finished its business and was ready to adjourn. At noon they reported that they had discharged that duty and the President had replied that he had no further communication to make.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD, at five minutes past two, reported back the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to act upon them.

The amendments being all disposed of, at 4:30 they were sent to the Conference Committee.

Mr. RANDALL sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Hale, of New York, recognizing the injustice done to Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, by the resolution of censure adopted on his (Hale's) motion. Mr. Randall added that as Congress was about to close, it was better not to leave behind any relic of ill-feeling, and he suggested that there should come from the other side a motion to expunge the resolution of censure.

Mr. NEGLEY—If you make that motion, do not put it on that trashy letter.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Here is my response to that [sending up a resolution to give clerks to committees two months' pay from the fourth of March, which was adopted].

Mr. SPEER—That is unworthy of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES said the gentleman from Kentucky (Brown) was in the House, and could at once put the House in such a position that the House might gladly wipe out anything that reflected on his honor.

Mr. TODD remarked that the gentleman (Brown) had been asked whether he had any explanation to make of his language, and he said he stood by his words.

Mr. RANDALL—I withdraw the subject from the consideration of the House.

Mr. DAWES said it would delight him, as he was about to leave the House, to contribute to the wiping out of whatever there was in that resolution painful to the gentleman from Kentucky, and that the gentleman had now an opportunity to place himself before the country in the light in which every gentleman would like to stand.

Mr. RANDALL reminded the House that yesterday a resolution of censure on Simon Cameron had been rescinded, and that to-day a resolution had been passed highly complimentary to the Speaker. [Mocking laughter from the Republican side.] He withdrew the subject from before the House at five p. m.

The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill were received, non-concurred in without being read, and sent to the Conference Committee.

The House again took up the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of a number of the Senate bills.

Mr. MAYNARD, at six o'clock, made a conference report of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

At half-past seven Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. Various appropriations for the Indian deficiencies were not concurred in, likewise the new sections allowing Indians to take homesteads. The disagreeing votes were referred to the Conference Committee.

Mr. GUNCKEL then desired to present the conference report on the Bounty bill, but there was an antagonistic movement.

The House, at eight A. M., took a recess until half past nine.

At the end of the recess the House reassembled.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill, made a report which was agreed to. He stated that the aggregate of the bill was $6,300,000.

Mr. COX protested against the passage of appropriation bills under a suspension of the rules, and said if ever he had a hand in legislation hereafter, no appropriation bill should go through in that way.

Mr. MAYNARD—As the gentleman is a candidate for the Speakership, I suppose that is to be taken as his declaration of principles.

Mr. COX—The gentleman can retire to his nominations and we will take care of the legislation, or he may retire to Constantinople, where he is going. [Laughter.]

Mr. GUNCKEL, from the Conference Committee on the Bounty bill, made a report concurring in the Senate amendments. Agreed to—yeas, 150, nays 41.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, the Senate amendments to the Southern Claims bill were concurred in.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. RANDALL, one of the conferees, said he had not signed the report because he considered the aggregate of the bill ($27,000,000) as utterly unjustifiable in the present condition of the finances of the Government, and of the business of the country.

Mr. GARFIELD said there had been seventy-five differences pending between the Senate and the House. The Senate had receded on about forty-one of them, and the House on about twenty-three. On all the others there had been mutual concessions and agreements.

Scores of resolutions and bills of a private character were then rushed through, the area in front of the Speaker's chair being occupied by members having propositions to get before the House. For the last hour of the session there was little of value except the passage of a resolution making some special allowance to clerks and employees.

In the midst of the turmoil, Mr. NIBLACK offered a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeepers, postmaster and other officers for their courtesy, efficiency and fidelity. Agreed to.

Messrs. Dawes, Maynard and Cox were appointed a committee to wait on the President to notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

At this time, 11:45, the pressure of spectators was so great that the doors of the hall were thrown open to the ladies. The galleries were crowded and the doorways were blocked up with those who could not force their way in. Even in the diplomatic gallery there was not a vacant seat. As the last minutes were wearing away the Speaker was engaged in signing and the Clerk in reading the titles of enrolled bills. At one minute before twelve, Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, presented to the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty and had been informed that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

The last act enrolled and signed was one for the benefit of William Green, and before the messenger bearing it to the President had got out of the Hall, the Speaker's gavel fell and he took his farewell of the House in the following address:

GENTLEMEN: I close with this hour a six years' service as Speaker of the House of Representatives—a period surpassed in length by but two of my predecessors, and equaled by only two others. The rapid mutations of personal and political fortune in this country have limited the great majority of those who have occupied this chair to shorter periods of office.

It would be the gravest insensibility to the honors and responsibilities of life not to be deeply touched by so signal a mark of public confidence as has been given to three received at the hands of my political associates. I desire in this last moment to renew to them, one and all, my thanks and gratitude.

To those from whom I differ in my party relations—the minority of this House—I tender my acknowledgments for the generous courtesy with which they have treated me. By one of those sudden and decisive changes which distinguish popular institutions, and which conspicuously mark a free people, the majority is transformed in the ensuing Congress to the governing power of the House. However it might possibly have been under other circumstances, that event necessarily renders these words my farewell to the Chair.

The Speakership of the American House of Representatives is a post of honor, of dignity, of power, of responsibility. Its duties are at once complex and continuous; they are both onerous and delicate; they are surrounded in the light of day and under the eye of the whole people, subject at all times to the closest observation, and always attended with the sharpest criticism. I think no other official is held to such instant and such rigid accountability. Parliamentary rulings in their very nature are peremptory; almost absolute in authority and instantaneous in effect. They cannot always be enforced in such a way as to win approval from the people; but I am sure that no man of any party who is worthy to fill this chair will ever see a dividing line between duty and policy.

Thanking you once more, and thanking you most cordially, for the honorable testimonial you have placed on record to my credit, I perform my last official duty in declaring that the Forty-third Congress has reached its constitutional limit, and that the House of Representatives stands adjourned without day.

The great crowd then dispersed and the members bade each other good-bye.

TILTON-BEECHER.

MRS. PUTNAM CONTINUES TO TELL NOTHING.

The Sick Juror Unable to Endure It.

Adjournment of the Court till Monday.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Brooklyn City Court room had the usual throng today, when the Tilton-Beecher case was called. The fact that a reporter who attended the case daily, up till Tuesday last, is now afflicted with small pox, having no apparent effect in keeping away the customary attendance. The court room and every available inch of standing space was occupied. The defendant and his wife sat in front of the Plymouth gathering. Mrs. Tilton was absent. Judge Neilson, for the first time during the trial, was ten minutes late.

When court opened, Mrs. Putnam resumed her place on the stand, and continued her direct examination. She said: I think Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's greeting to their friends was always warm and cordial. I often reproved Mr. Tilton for his manner of greeting people, and he replied that it was the scriptural method of greeting, and was in the Oriental style. Mrs. Tilton's religious character was very exalted and high; she was very severe and rigid in regard to faults in herself; she has often written me letters reproving and chiding herself for some slight wrong which I had forgotten; she had a fine mind and I considered said she was very critical; he often said her criticism was undervalued, because she was so very quiet; he said if her time was not occupied with family affairs she would be a fine and cultured writer. She had very strong moral character; one point of weakness in her was, she never seemed to have the power of living out her own life in opposition to the wishes of her husband. Mrs. Tilton frequently made statements to me which I did not believe, when endeavoring to hide her husband's faults; I believed she never uttered a word in other matters implicitly; I am a member of Dr. Storrs' church, but attended Mr. Beecher's church once in company with Mrs. Morse, in 1856 or 1857. Mrs. Tilton was very enthusiastic over Beecher, and expressed his belief that he was one of the most learned men. Tilton was to think, a very intelligent man; in 1862 he told me he was throwing off the trammels of the church, and said religious views were directly the result of education.

At this point, Mr. Jeffreys, the seventh juror, who became unwell yesterday, announced, through one of the officers, to Judge Neilson, that he was ill and unable to sit in his place any longer, and the court decided to adjourn the proceedings until two o'clock, so as to give the juror time to get a little fresh air. The spectators were then cleared out of the room, and all the windows thrown open.

The court reassembled at two o'clock, but owing to the continued illness of Mr. Jeffreys an adjournment was taken till Monday next.

Among the bills left pending in Congress, were the Steamboat bill, the amendment to the Constitution changing the manner of electing President and Vice President, and Colonel Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

Archbishop Manning has received a summon from the Pope to come to Rome. It is authoritatively stated that he is to be made a cardinal.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 4, 5 p. m.—Consols for money 92⅝@93; for account 93⅛@93¼. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's 103; new 5's, 103¼. New York Central 92; Erie 24½; preferred 39. Tallow 40s.

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes 55 francs 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅝@8⅛; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 3,600 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, per quarter, 33s 6d@34s 3d. Pork 74s. Refined petroleum 10½@11½d. Shoulders 61s 6d. Hams—sugar cured 75s.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Refined petroleum 31¾ francs.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Scenes at the End of the Second Session.

Rush of Business in the Closing Hours.

SENATOR CHANDLER GOES OUT IN TEARS.

New Senators Looking On.

ANDY JOHNSON MAY BE HEARD FROM MONDAY.

Speaker Blaine's Valedictory.

Large Number of Unconfirmed Nominations.

SINGULAR STATUS OF THE BOUNTY BILL.

Amendments to the River and Harbor Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1875.

End of the Session.

The expiration of the Forty-third Congress was witnessed to-day by a vast throng of spectators in the galleries. The lobbies presented a busy scene. Among the scores of parties pressing claims before Congress in both Houses, the progress of business was maintained with unabated activity from eleven o'clock yesterday morning through the night and up to the last moment of the dying session, at noon to-day. During this time almost as much important business as during the entire session before, was transacted.

The New Senators.

On the floor of the Senate, during the morning, were many of the Senators recently elected and who will be sworn in to-morrow. Of these were Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, Burnside, McDonald, Christiancy, Padock, Maxey, Jones, of Florida, Bruce and Dawes.

Mr. Chandler Weeps

Zach Chandler, whose Senatorial career expired to-day, feels deeply his loss of the Senatorial robes. This morning he was so effected that he shed tears when he reflected upon the eighteen years of his connection with the Senate so abruptly severed.

Speaker Blaine's Good-Bye.

The valedictory of Speaker Blaine in the House, who steps down and out of the chair, was the most impressive scene at that end of the Capitol. The usual noise and confusion ceased then.

Unconfirmed Nominations.

Among the nominations that failed of confirmation by reason of the adjournment, are Mrs. M. F. Lowe, postmistress at Xenia, O.; all the army officers nominated for brevet promotions for meritorious services under General Crook, in Arizona, in the war against the Apaches; Don A. Pardee, to be judge in Louisiana, in place of Durrell; Horace Maynard, Minister to Turkey; a number of army and navy promotions, and about forty others, mostly postmasters.

The Bounty Bill.

The bill for the equalization of bounties, having passed the House, was amended in the Senate and went to a committee of conference. The House, having receded from opposition to the Senate amendments, it was reported back, and in the Senate was laid upon the table. Senator Logan, however, considered that, once having passed the Senate, the last act of the bill did not kill it. This is supported by some parliamentarians. An enrolled copy was prepared and presented to the President of the Senate, who signed it and took it to the President of the United States for his signature. The latter, upon the advice of the Attorney General, who pronounced the proceeding illegal, and the Secretary of the Treasury, who declared that such an enormous expenditure would bankrupt the Treasury, declined to sign the bill and prepared a message stating his reasons. The message, however, did not reach the Senate in time. The bill would involve an expenditure of upwards of one hundred million dollars. The President considers that, while the Treasury has so many demands upon its resources, this was no time to heap upon it such an enormous burden.

Ex-Governor Dawson

arrived here to-day. As Senator Morton has determined to call up the Pinchback case on Monday, an opening speech is expected from the Senator from Tennessee.

Senator Scott

will leave here on Monday, on a brief tour through the Southern States.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will call up the Hawaiian treaty in executive session at the earliest moment. It is now believed that this extraordinary session of the Senate, which convenes to-morrow, will last about two weeks.

River and Harbor Bill.

Among the amendments allowed in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, are eighty thousand dollars for the harbor of Erie, three hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Ohio river and the construction of a moveable dam on the upper Monongahela, two hundred thousand dollars for the Great Kanawha river, and three hundred thousand dollars for the surveys of the Monongahela river from Morgantown to Fairmount, Allegheny river, below Freeport; also the same near Pittsburgh as authorized.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day:—Southwesterly winds, warmer and increasing cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

The Arkansas Legislature adjourns finally to-day.

F. A. Perrin has been confirmed postmaster at Clyde, Ohio.

The President signed the bill for the admission of Colorado.

The President will take no further action in Arkansas affairs.

The third annual meeting of the Mississippi Dental Association is being held at Cincinnati.

The standing committee of the diocese of Texas refuse to confirm Bishops DeKoven and Jagger.

The Force bill got no further than second reading in the Senate, and consequently failed.

A decree has been issued by the Emperor William, of Germany, prohibiting the exportation of horses.

The Minnesota Legislature has passed the Moore Railroad bill. It is considered the best yet devised.

The McGarraghan clause was stricken from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill before its final passage.

The report that Count Corti, Italian Minister at Washington, is to be transferred to London, is authoritatively denied.

Four colored men demanded admission to the new Memphis theater, last night, and were shown to seats in the dress circle.

The steamers Java and City of New York, from Liverpool, and Italia and State of Indiana, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Brown, who is to be executed at Pottsville on the twenty-fourth inst. for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, has made a full confession of his guilt.

John Mitchel was yesterday renominated for Parliament in Tipperary. Mr. More, Conservative, will contest the seat. The election occurs on the eleventh instant.

Under the Tax bill, spirits in cistern room or warehouse before midnight of the 3d instant, and tobacco or cigars in the hands of manufacturers legally packed and stamped before the same time, are subject to the old rates.

In consequence of the last encyclical of the Pope, the Government has introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, a bill withdrawing State endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those bishops who will bind themselves, by formal document, to obey the laws.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned Wednesday night *sine die*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Glen rolling mill at Allentown, Pa., is to be started on the co-operative plan.

The Ironton, O., rolling mills and blast furnaces are beginning to run once more.

The furnace at Robesonia, Berks county, Pa., is again in blast, after standing idle for a long time.

The wrench factory, at Girard, Pa., has resumed work after a week's suspension for want of coal.

Two hundred and three tons of iron were made at the Pottstown Pa., Iron Company's furnaces last week.

Another nail factory for Northumberland, Pa., is the order of the day. That little town is looking up.

It is estimated that the saw mills in the vicinity of Lock Haven, Pa., have a cutting capacity of 100,000,000 feet.

The wages of carpenters, painters and laborers have been reduced by the builders of Easton, Pa., from five to ten per cent.

The miners at Latrobe, Irwin, Penn, Manor, as well as those on the line of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railway, are again on a strike.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's furnace at Minersville, Pa., is being cleaned out and it will be in blast in a few weeks.

The St. Clair furnace in Schuylkill county, Pa., was blown out last week, for want of ore. Two hours after the blowing out began the ore arrived.

Cole & Heilmans' boiler works at Allentown, Pa., which had no iron for some days, and consequently stopped work, resumed full operations on Monday morning.

By a new invention it is claimed that glass can be made into building material for house fronts, floors or pavements, superior to marble in durability and economy.

The orders for blowing out the blast furnaces of the Phœnix Iron Company, at Phœnixville, Pa., have been countermanded, and they will continue in operation.

The Central iron works at Harrisburg have shut down work because of the scant supply of water. Three hundred men are out of temporary employment in consequence.

Among the furnace men who are about to use coke in place of anthracite coal are E. & G. Brooke, of Birdsboro; G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, and the Wistar Furnace, of Harrisburg.

It is stated that in case the Allegheny Valley rolling mill at Kittanning, is not rented to a New York firm, the proprietors intend running it themselves, as soon as it can be put in proper repair.

The Reading Railroad is having made at their shops in Pottstown two hundred fine walnut frames to contain advertisements and time tables, which they will place in their depots along the road.

The Stoneboro, Mercer county, Pa., miners think a "half loaf better than no bread," and work at the same wages they did a week before last they submitted to a deduction of fifteen cents per ton of mined coal rather than stop work.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: The "old mill" has again stopped work, the puddlers refusing to work unless the proprietors ceased shipping "nigger" to Pittsburgh during the continuance of the strike in that city.

A stock company is being organized in Youngsville, Warren county, Pa., with a capital of $10,000, for the manufacture of pumps, bilgalines, heading, &c. Mr. Henry Brace is the active man in bringing this about, and will probably be the superintendent.

The match stick manufactory is busily engaged in filling an order for twenty-five car loads of blocks for a firm in England. These blocks are prepared in the proper length, and when received by the foreign firm will be cut up into square match sticks, and then put through the finishing process. *Williamsport Bulletin.*

The newspapers of the Straitsville, O., coal region say "that many families are living on bread and water, and some are reduced to boiled corn and cabbage. The previous snow and the cause of destitution is the weather; the laboring man's purse holds up its infant hands and asks for bread." So much for *that* strike.

The Meadville *Republican* is authority on the statement that by an official order just issued, the wages of all employees on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, from the highest down to the lowest excepting engineers, firemen and brakemen, have been reduced ten per cent. The order took effect Monday.

The coal troubles in the Schuylkill region once subsided, every industry will be set in operation. Furnaces, rolling mills, and manufactories generally, now idle, will all start up, and the new era of prosperity, longed for will begin under fair auspices which will brighten with each successive day. The miners, we think, will think the day for the settlement of the difficulties among the coal miners is near at hand. We hope it is.—*Reading Times.*

The New Brighton, Pa., *News* says: The old Anderson foundry, of Rochester, has been put in operation, through the agency of the Co-operative Foundry of Beaver Falls. G. W. Sarle, Jr., is the principal manager of the newly started works, and enters upon his work determined to make it a success. Judging from the former success of the concern, we have no doubt they will succeed well in the foundry at Rochester.

There are in the United States about three hundred and fifty foundries engaged in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces, using annually 500,000 tons of iron. Of stoves alone it is estimated by Mr. Perry, of Albany, who is regarded as the best authority upon this subject, that the two hundred and seventy-five foundries engaged in the business in 1871 produced 2,200,000 stoves. This, of course, does not include heating furnaces. In 1870 the estimated number of stoves made in this country was 25,000; in 1840, 100,000; in 1850, 375,000; in 1860, 1,000,000; in 1870, 2,100,000—valued at $37,600,000. The value of heating furnaces annually made in the country will amount to $20,000,000. Forty years ago the amount of cast iron used in the construction of a house in Boston did not usually exceed in value ten dollars per ton in weight 100 pounds. Now the cost of the heating and cooking apparatus in a first-class house frequently reaches $3,000, and in weight of material several tons. And if you build a country house costing $6,000 or $8,000, the stove dealer's bill will often amount to from $600 to $1,000 for what is deemed only necessary heating and cooking apparatus. Since the period first named this branch of the iron trade may be almost said to have been created, rising in value from a few hundred thousand dollars to more than $60,000,000 per annum, and in its consumption of iron from a few hundred tons to an amount equal to one-fourth of the production of all the furnaces in the country. The number of stoves produced in 1874 is estimated at 2,695,168, valued at $46,063,000.—*Ex.*

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

A woman at Cranberry, Venango county, added the small number of four citizens to the population of that county this week.

The price of horse flesh is at a fearful discount in Bedford county, if we are to judge from the following list of prices at which five horses were recently disposed of at public sale in one of the townships of that county: One brown horse, ten cents; one bay horse, fifteen cents; one brown horse, $2 25; one dapple grey, $7 50; one black horse, $12 25; total five horses $22 25.

The catalogue of Lafayette College for 1874 is at hand. The faculty numbers twenty-seven. The names appear of 35 seniors, 79 juniors, 86 sophomores, 115 freshmen, and 4 resident graduates. Total, 319. From New York there are 17; 38 from New Jersey; 217 from Pennsylvania; 1 from Delaware; 9 from Maryland; 3 from the District of Columbia; 1 from Virginia; 13 from Ohio; 2 from West Virginia; 1 from South Carolina; 4 from Indiana; 2 from Illinois; 1 from Iowa; 4 from Missouri; 1 from Michigan; 1 from Minnesota; 1 from Brazil; 2 from Japan; 1 from India.

There is said to be great indignation in government circles at St. Petersburg over certain allegations of Russian misgovernment and exactions in Turkestan, contained in a report made by Eugene Schuyler, United States Charge d'Affaires, and it is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has demanded his recall.

A meeting of miners in the Scranton region, called for the purpose of effecting a strike or the curtailment of the production of coal, in aid of the brethren of the Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre and Lehigh regions, resulted in the passage of a mere resolution of sympathy, the men feeling that they cannot strike without causing misery to their families.

In consequence of the last encyclical of the Pope, the Government has introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, a bill withdrawing State endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those bishops who will bind themselves, by formal document, to obey the laws.

Don't kill the crows. An Illinois farmer who shot thirty-five of them, found their craws full of chinch bugs.

THE *Financial Chronicle* concludes, from the last statement by the Comptroller of the Currency, that there is not likely to be any considerable inflation under the free banking provision of the Currency act of January 14th. The facts, as stated by the Comptroller, are that although $10,229,000 of notes have been applied for by the banks since the passage of the act, still only $1,080,700 had been issued before the 20th ult., and only $2,997,870 of the $12,000,000 of capital required had been paid up. A further fact bearing upon the question of inflation is that the circulation issued has been chiefly for banks which were forming before the passage of the new law.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STOCK of Dry Goods or Groceries, for which I wish to pay part cash, and part in prime Iowa lands. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—Two Rooms, First Story and Basement, or first and second or second and third stories. About 5 or 6 horse-power required, and rent must be moderate. Address Box 930, City.

WANTED—MORTGAGE—$90,000 ON First Mortgage of $30,000 worth of improved Farm Property in Beaver county, Pa. Address ED. WITTSIL, Lead Office, Beaver Falls, Pa., or 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—M

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

THE duties on imports received at the Philadelphia Custom House during February amounted to $780,629 93, against $751, 759 77 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of $28,869 46.

WE LEARN from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that the Southern Railroad bridge over the Ohio river will be built by the Keystone Bridge Company, of this city, the award having been formally made and the contracts signed last Tuesday.

Two hotel keepers in Alexandria, Va., and one in Baltimore, have declared their intention to close their establishments on account of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. What a migration of hungry insects, known to naturalists as *cimex lectularius*, there will be!

THE notorious JAY GOULD has acquired a controlling interest in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Congress did well to withdraw the subsidy granted to this corporation. It seems to have become a mere football for unscrupulous speculators to practice upon.

THE Republican State Convention will be held at Lancaster on the 26th of May. The result next fall in this State will have a most important bearing upon the coming national struggle. Hence the determination of the Republicans to strike the keynote of the contest at an early date.

ONE of those two hotels in Alexandria which have been closed "in consequence of the passage of the Civil Rights bill," was the Jackson House, where the young patriot, Colonel ELLSWORTH, was murdered by the proprietor, whose name it still bears. Of course such an insult to the memory of the assassin as the measure in question involved, was not for a moment to be borne.

WE ARE beginning to feel the refluence of the wave. Of the 3,655 immigrants who arrived at New York last month, against the 2,518 for the corresponding month of last year, 2,214 were persons who had previously been in the United States. The natural inference is, that many adopted citizens who have recently taken advantage of low steamship fares to visit the old country are now returning.

THE Chicago *Journal* states that the two members of the Black Hills expedition who returned to Sioux City last week have been given "a booming ovation," and that there will probably be an immense influx of adventurers from that quarter into the reservation as soon as spring opens. This must not be permitted. The honor of the United States Government has been pledged to keep white men off the territory in question, and the obligation must be faithfully kept.

IN A case appealed from Michigan the United States Supreme Court has just decided that a State has the right to tax land grant lands while they are still in the possession of the railroad companies to which they were granted. This decision will place upon the tax list thousands if not millions of acres in States where the State itself has not formally exempted the land it has granted to the roads from taxation, and hence is of much more than ordinary interest and importance.

AFTER the committee, at a recent New England poultry show, had awarded the first premium for poultry to "a Hungarian chicken of the Slavi-Magyar breed," the fact was developed that the disgraceful fowl was merely an ordinary chicken with a broken back, a false tail and a ruffle of turkey feathers glued around his neck with mucilage. This fraud was a perfect emblem of the "Reform" Democracy, alike in the rascally trick of its borrowed plumage, and the fact of its ignominious unstripping.

THE Southern press foregoes no opportunity of flinging the failure of the Freedman's National Bank into the teeth of the Northern people. What a deplorable collapse, and we have never sought to defend the carelessness and incompetency of those who were responsible for it. The best freedman's bank in the country, however, is the poll, and it is historic that the Southern Democracy never scruple to break it when they get half a chance, or to "go" its tempts to prevent the burglarious theft.

THE new Senate will meet in extra session to-day. It consists of seventy-three members, there being one vacancy, that from Louisiana. The political complexion of the Senate is forty-two straight-out Republicans, two "Independent" Republicans (BOOTH, of California, and CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan), one "Liberal," HAMILTON, of Texas, with twenty-seven regular Democrats and one "Independent" Democrat—ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. The Republicans and Independent Republicans will have sixteen majority over all others.

THE New York *Graphic* of Wednesday prints a detailed exhibit of the debt of New York city, prepared from books in the Comptroller's office, showing that the rate of taxation has increased during the last forty-four years from $3 82 to each inhabitant to $114 98. The debt now amounts to $115 for every man, woman and child in the city—an increase of 2,900 per cent. in that period. From 1865 to 1874 the debt has grown from thirty-five millions to a hundred and fourteen millions. This fearful increase is principally due to the Tammany Ring. Such are some of the blessings of Democratic rule.

THE Senate, after laying the Revenue bill on the table, by a vote of 30 to 29, afterwards, by the same vote, took it up and passed it. This was doubtless brought about by the personal solicitude of the President for some measure of the kind, in order to make sure of sufficient revenue to carry on the Government. The President, it is well known, urged the passage of this bill as a public necessity, and we honor him for the decided stand taken by him upon it; but it is a little singular that his friend JONES, of Nevada, who was specially honored by him last year, voted in the negative both times, and did all he could to defeat the bill. The friendship of such a man would hardly be worth struggling to obtain.

THE Democratic Legislature of Tennessee has under consideration a noble project for excluding colored people from boarding houses and hotels. It also has under consideration a project for repudiating its honest debts, a resolution reaffirming the resolution passed at the Democratic State Convention last August, pledging the honor and good faith of the State for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt at its maturity, and for the payment of all the just indebtedness of the State," having the other day been voted down in the higher branch of that body by a majority of nearly two to one. Just now, the two great cardinal principles of Democracy would seem to be—to "damn the nigger" and swindle creditors.

SCHOOLS and universities for the masses are luxuries for which Southern Democracy has but scant appetite. The Governor of Georgia, it seems, has advised the Legislature of that State to repeal the grant of State aid to the Atlanta University, a most noble and useful institution, on the ground that the "mischievous doctrine of social equality" is "practically inculcated" there, this "practical inculcation" consisting in the white teachers eating their meals in the same room with the colored students. The recommendation will in all probability be acted on—the students are making far too great an advance in intelligence, culture and self-respect, to suit the peculiar ideas of the honorable legislators of that Commonwealth.

THE last annual message of the President of the colored Republic of Liberia, which has just been received here, shows that whatever imperfections may attach to the new civilization of that country, there is in the African race a latent capacity for self-government which, under proper guidance and encouragement, promises to realize the highest anticipations and results. From the message we learn that the duties on imports and exports for the past fiscal year exceeded the amount of the previous year by several thousand dollars, and that there was a perceptible increase in the whole revenue of the country. Explorations east of the Republic are in progress, and the annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and the "cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa country and the Tessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia," are mentioned. Steps are also being taken to have the products and industries of the country properly represented at our Centennial, next year. For the first time in the history of the Republic the Legislature has associated with it in its deliberations native chiefs from different parts of the country, who by their counsel and advice are rendering considerable assistance in the work of elevating and improving the character and condition of the aboriginal population. None of these various evidences of progress can fail to interest the enlightened and humane people of the United States.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

It is something very remarkable, although not very astonishing, that the Democrats take so naturally to a Rebel, or to a man of rebel proclivities. The present Secretary of the Mayor of New York is an ex-Rebel officer, and now the same Mayor has just appointed FITZ JOHN PORTER to succeed Commissioner VAN NORT in charge of the public works of that city.

Everybody knows who FITZ JOHN PORTER is. He was a General in the Union army; but he believed that no one but MCCLELLAN could command that army, and when MCCLELLAN was removed, PORTER became, by his insubordination, a most active ally, within the Union lines, of the Rebel forces. He refused to move the corps under his command, when ordered to do so, to sustain the Union forces during one of the sharpest conflicts of the war, and his refusal to move inflicted upon the Union army a defeat which added materially to the prolongation and cost of the war.

A court martial which investigated his case convicted him of military insubordination, and he was degraded from his rank in the army. He went forth from that court of inquiry a branded man; and all the protestations he and his friends may utter will never serve to convince the great mass of the people of this country that PORTER, in refusing to obey orders, did so in order to bring defeat and disgrace upon our army, as a retaliation for the removal of MCCLELLAN and the appointment of POPE in his place. His heart was not with the army in which he bore a command. His sympathies were with the enemy, and he was very properly subjected to censure and punishment.

That the Democratic party should fraternize with such men, and promote them to places of honor and profit whenever opportunity offers, does not astonish any one familiar with its history. During the war its real sympathies were all with the Rebels. It gave them aid and comfort whenever and wherever it could; and although its chances for affording them substantial help were not numerous, the Rebels knew, all through the struggle, that the heart of the Democratic party was with them, and they took courage accordingly. The Democratic victories in the North in 1862 prolonged and intensified the war; and the hope of Democratic success in the Presidential election of 1864 kept the Rebel army together until after that event was decided, in spite of its own inherent weakness.

The party, therefore, is true to itself, to its instincts, and to its natural sympathies, in this act, in filling the lower House of Congress with Confederate soldiers, as well as in sending the same class, or their Northern confederates, into the Senate. The next Congress will contain over one hundred Rebel officers, not including such Rebels at heart as EATON, of Connecticut, MCDONALD, of Indiana, and KERNAN, of New York; and in every instance in which the Democrats attain to local power they are sure to put forward just such men as this FITZ JOHN PORTER. They do it because they cannot help it, and from the same cause that makes dogs delight to bark and bite—"it is their nature to." They but obey the instincts of their formation, and they would be doing violence to themselves if they did not do as they do.

THE House of Representatives did a manly and honorable thing, on Tuesday last, in rescinding, unanimously, a resolution passed by the House in 1862, censuring General CAMERON for certain contracts for military supplies made by him in 1861 as Secretary of War.

The resolutions of censure here referred to were adopted in April, 1862, on motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and were based upon some one-sided developements made in an investigation carried on by the House. Mr. DAWES and the members of the House generally thought themselves justified in their action by the partial evidence thus obtained; and the result shows facts, extorted by [illegible] were [illegible] by partisan blindness. General CAMERON was, at the time the resolutions were passed, absent in Russia; and he was disliked by the Border State Pro-slavery men because, as Secretary of War, he had been far-sighted enough to recommend the arming of the negroes as a mode of putting an early end to the war. Events afterwards justified his recommendation; and, in that thing, he was under the ban of the pro-slavery feeling which then prevailed.

Events, also, afterwards proved that the investigation referred to was but a partial one, and did not develop more than half the facts. President LINCOLN, in a message to Congress, in May, 1862, declared that he and the Cabinet fully sustained General CAMERON in making the contracts for which he was censured, and that they assumed, individually and collectively, their full share of responsibility for what was done by the Secretary of War. The contracts which he was censured for making, were made, the President assured Congress, with the full knowledge and approval of the Cabinet and the President.

This should have led the House into an instant repeal of the resolutions adopted in April, 1862; but such was the force of unjust prejudice, at that time, and such has been its force ever since, that the resolutions were allowed to stand, not only then, but during the thirteen years that have since intervened. The facts set forth in the preamble to the rescinding resolutions adopted on Tuesday last, as a justification for wiping out an undeserved censure, were just as well known to Congress in May, 1862, as in March, 1875. Mr. DAWES knew them to be facts, then, just as he does now; yet he has permitted that censure to remain upon the record of Congress from that day to this, without once opening his lips to remove a stigma which he had himself cast upon a public servant who had faithfully discharged his duty.

That the stigma has, at last, been removed, and that Mr. DAWES finally brought himself to the task of confessing to the House that he was wrong in 1862, is a subject of sincere congratulation; but it is, at the same time, a potent indication of the great difficulty which attends an effort, in this country, to right a wrong once done to a man in public life.

THE Protestant people of the important cities of Buffalo and Rochester, New York, are not a little exercised over the open declaration of war which has just been made against the public school system by the Roman Catholic bishops of those dioceses. It will be a sad day for this country when our admirable non-sectarian free schools are overthrown; yet, if we do not misinterpret the language of the prelates referred to, this is precisely the object they have in view. Bishop RYAN, of Buffalo, advises that the Roman Catholics of that city should petition the Common Council to make appropriations for maintaining the Roman Catholic schools, and, he adds, "if this present Common Council will not listen to your petition and do you justice, then in electing another Council, you will vote for none who refuse to do you justice." And Bishop MCQUAID, of Rochester, said, in a lecture the other day: "Figuring on the basis of the cost per capita for the education of the children of Rochester, the Catholics should be allowed $200,000, and then be obliged to build their own school houses and educate their own children. Things were going to change, and that soon. The matter would be decided by the ballot. A few years more and the enormous number of Catholic children would be grown up, and they would decide it by ballot." It is not strange that movements of this formidable character against popular education should excite public anxiety, inasmuch as, these demands for a division of the public money are complied with, it would involve the inevitable destruction of our public school system, because all other religious sects would have an equal right to make the same request. There are a score of religious sects, each of which has the same right to demand public money for the support of its church schools. If the Catholics demand a *pro rata* of the public funds for their schools, every other sect will have a similar privilege, and the only alternative, if we wish to preserve our public school system, is to prohibit all sectarian teachings whatever. Our schools, like our Government, must know neither Jew nor Greek, Catholic nor Protestant, bond or free. Education, not theology, is the basis of our Republic, and on this basis it must continue, if it is to indorse at all.

Two or three years ago the Kansas Legislature passed an act by which certain municipal bodies in that State were authorized to issue bonds or make appropriations to encourage the establishment of manufactories and such other enterprises as might tend to develop and improve their respective cities. Grants of more than a thousand dollars were prohibited, however, unless authorized first by the council and then by a majority of votes cast at a special election. Topeka issued, under this law, $100,000 of bonds and gave them to a bridge-building concern in that city. The legality of the issue was admitted, but the constitutionality of the law was denied, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has just decided that the objection was well taken and that the bonds are void. The decision is based on the ground that a legislature cannot pass a statute creating a debt unless it has power to levy a tax in aid of the purpose for which the debt is created—in other words, that there can be no lawful tax which is not imposed for a public purpose. The people of a number of States are burdened with larger or smaller amounts of these private aid bonds, which, it thus appears, they are under no legal obligation to pay.

THIRTY Senators, including JONES, of Nevada, ALCORN, of Mississippi, OGLESBY, of Illinois, and WRIGHT, of Iowa, voted in favor of a new pension bill which will take thirty millions out of the Treasury, and then, within an hour or two afterwards, voted no upon the Revenue bill. They felt perfectly free to put a burden of thirty millions upon the Government, but were unwilling to levy a cent of taxes to pay it. The meanness of such action as this it is hard to find words to paint. If these men were sincere in desiring to avoid increased taxation, they should, at least, have been consistent enough to vote against any increased expenditure of money. The demagogism of voting to pay money out of the Treasury and against putting any in, is too plain to be mistaken for any thing else.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Colorado is stuck up over the discovery of a starch mine.

The new postal card will be violet blue and ready in a month.

The Arkansas Legislature adjourns today. It should have died before it was born.

They haven't any hanging law in Iowa, but they have eight fresh murderers in jail at Dubuque.

The quickest and most direct road to Democratic favor, now-a-days, is through a good rugged reputation for treason.

A Xenia, Ohio, paper boasts that Senator Burnside once sat cross-legged on a bench in that city, and stitched for a living.

Congress is a great place for Bills, big and little. There are seven Williamses on the roll of the Forty-fourth Congress.

The Missouri Legislature has given permission to hawk its felons all over the State, and make them the competitors of honest labor.

It is rumored that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway has bought the $5,000,000 worth of its stock held by the city of Baltimore, at 140.

New England papers mention the impressive fact that "the bill to sell eggs by weight has been rejected by the Maine Legislature."

Out West the terrible cold weather has killed thousands of quail and prairie chickens which might otherwise have been comfortably shot.

The Swedish man-of-war Fefle has just arrived at Philadelphia. It is the first man-of-war that has appeared in those waters for the past ten years.

Dudock de Witt is a youthful traveler, who has just left Amsterdam, and whose madness, he having lost his wit, is to go round the world on foot.

To-night, at the Third Presbyterian church, the philological mind will delight itself in wrestling with seventeen-story and-a-Mansard-on-top words.

The largest collection of internal revenue in any one district in the United States last month was in the Covington district, Kentucky. The amount was $747,840 05.

The Methodist churches, North and South, have appointed a commission of nine from each body, with power to submit [illegible] month.

The Missouri Legislature has refused to pass a bill making the carrying of concealed weapons a penal offense. It doesn't want to hurt the feelings of the Jameses and Youngers.

A correspondent says: "I like the sound of your bugle. Keep it playing patriotic airs; you are reaching the hearts of the loyal people and they will sustain you." We know it.

And now it is discovered that the capacity of the Chicago water works engines is not adequate to the needs of the city in an emergency, and more engines are recommended.

It has been discovered that the atmosphere of a theater contains six times as much carbonic acid gas as it ought to. This explains why the males are forced to go out between the acts to see a man.

The spelling match fever seems to be scarcely less widespread and phenomenal than the temperance revival a year ago. Like that movement it originated in the county towns and penetrated at last to the cities.

Donn Piatt is poking fun at the Pacific Mail Company about that suit brought against him for the recovery of $5,000. Donn's motto is somewhat similar to that of ancient Pistol—"Base is the slave who pays."

The other day Senator Windom, of Minnesota, presented a monster petition on the subject of transportation, containing the autograph signatures of 48,853 farmers. It was the largest petition ever presented to Congress.

The Collector of Chicago has been authorized to investigate his own charges that undervaluations and improper allowances for damage are made at the New York Custom House in fraud of the Government.

We read in the Melbourne *Argus*, of December 30: "Considerable interest has been excited by the arrival, in forty-seven and a half days, of the new screw steamship St. Oysth from Plymouth." It is the fastest passage known between England and Australia.

PERSONAL.

Amos Clark, of Tennessee, upon his death-bed, last week, expressed a wish that twelve fiddlers should stand around his grave and play "Old Dog Tray." The widow Clark saw it done.

That troublesome young woman again! It is announced at St. Petersburg that the frigate Svetlana, under the command of the Grand Duke Alexis, will sail this spring on another long voyage.

Miss Mollie Feelins, of Detroit, refused to marry a young man named Harrod, because she objected to having her Feelins Harrod up "so-so." The young man is now cultivating a Miss Acre with a-maizeing indifference.

The pamphlet of the proceedings of the New England Society contains the dinner speech of Henry Ward Beecher, in which he says: "Every man has at bottom that amount of physical animalism that, if permitted, under certain conditions, may destroy him." That's so, Henry.

It is stated on apparently good authority that President Grant will spend the greater portion of the coming summer in Europe, passing most of his time in England with his married daughter. Regarded in a social and domestic view this may be all right, but in a public and political view it is certainly all wrong.

A genuine hero. The foreman of a New York engine company tried to help out of the ruins a young man crushed and half buried in St. Andrew's church. But he said, "Never mind me. Get the old lady out. I'll wait." But the old lady was dead; and this fine fellow—Patrick Lavelle, aged twenty-five—if he lives will be a cripple.

Lord Jones, a wealthy Englishman, who more than a year since purchased ex-Governor Butler's residence at Lincoln, Nebraska, and immediately left for Europe, has not since been heard from and fears of his safety are entertained. Governor Butler yesterday published a card inquiring for his whereabouts and notifying him that his taxes on the estate 550 acres of land in Nebraska, and his absence and silence are inexplicable.

Mrs. Fremont, in one of her papers on "distinguished people she has known," pays a tribute to the memory of Kit Carson. He was no savage rake or ruffian. His domestic life was as regular and blameless as that of any deacon in New England. Even in his resentments he was as sincere and steady as Glockwork. He once said to Mrs. Fremont, speaking of a man who had treated him unhandsomely: "If ever I get the chance I will do him an honest injury."

STATE NEWS.

Seventy-five inquests in Philadelphia during February.

Williamsport has a man who ate a box of soap on a wager.

Williamsport is to have a monthly temperance magazine.

Trout fishing can legally be indulged in on and after the first day of next month.

An expedition to the Black Hills gold region is said to be organizing in the oil country.

Williamsport and Lock Haven have had a "chicken tournament," the last named place winning.

Thousands of bushels of potatoes, buried in fields in Warren county, have been ruined by freezing.

Mrs. James Yoder, of Lone Pine, Washington county, gave birth to three bouncing boys, recently.

Dr. W. F. Danowsky, one of the oldest physicians of Allentown, died on the 1st inst., aged seventy-three years.

A "wealthy Philadelphia banker" has spent three hundred thousand dollars on the furnishing of a single parlor.

Water is so scarce in Erie that they have to haul ice from the bay and melt it in order to obtain a supply for household use.

The first services in the Third Reformed Episcopal church of Philadelphia, were conducted by Bishop Cummins on Sunday evening.

John Graham, a well-to-do farmer of Bart township, Lancaster county, hung himself on the 27th ult. He was seventy years old.

The new iron bridge at Lewistown, Mifflin county, was swept away by the ice last week. It had only been completed quite recently.

At Carlisle, S. J. Cornman, formerly proprietor of the Huntingdon *Monitor*, has started a semi-weekly journal called the *Local Mirror*.

The Johnstown *Daily Tribune*, one of the liveliest local papers in the State, has just entered upon its third year. It is deserving of success.

A Berks county crazy man ran ten miles through heavy snow, with no clothing but canton flannel shirt and drawers. When caught he was "steaming hot."

During 1874 there were 9,292 vagrants furnished with lodging at the Dauphin county almshouse, and 18,489 meals were issued to them during that year.

The measles is prevalent to an alarming extent in parts of Butler county, one family having lost four members by the disease. It is accompanied in many cases by a fever.

James Gallagher, Daniel and Conrad O'Donnell, brothers, are in jail at Wilkesbarre, charged with murdering John Green at Hazelton, on the 18th of February last.

A leak in a fire plug, at Allentown, extending over a period of three years, has so undermined the foundation of Lentz & Co.'s store that the building is in danger of falling down.

Col. Jesse Reinhold, of Reinhold's station, Lancaster county, died on the 1st inst., aged about sixty-eight years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1856, serving one session.

The Philadelphia *Herald* proudly announces that 219 twins were among the productions of Philadelphia in the year 1874. The crop will be ripe for threshing in about three years.

Manuel H. Landon, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his home in Harmonsburg, Crawford county, on Sunday, after a short illness, aged eighty-five years. Deceased was a native of New York.

Three hundred and fifty is the aggregate number of conversions made at the revival in progress in the Methodist Episcopal church at Williamsport, under the pastoral charge of Rev. D. S. Monroe.

Governor Hartranft has pardoned Joseph McManus, who was imprisoned for seducing the sister of ex-Sheriff Michler, of Reading, Pa. At one time this case created great excitement in that city.

The annual reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves is to be held in Williamsport in June next, and initiatory steps have already been taken by the members residing in that city to make it a success.

The dead body of a newly-born child was found frozen fast in the ice of a gutter, in South Easton on Saturday morning last, by a woman who was sweeping off the pavement in front of her residence.

A man in Elk county, has just discovered the meaning of putting his foot in it. It was a tree which had been split open by the wind, and in falling the two parts closed on him, and the man lost a leg.

James H. Grier, a member of the Schuylkill county bar, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $7,500 and be imprisoned nine months, for embezzling the funds of an insurance company while its Secretary and [illegible]

Rev. M. Burrell has finally declined to become pastor of the Lutheran church at Chambersburg. He is the third minister that, within a year, accepted calls from that church, and afterwards reconsidered the acceptance.

Rev. John Collins McCabe, D.D., rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Chambersburg, died in that place on Friday last. He was a man much and widely known and well beloved. He was nearly sixty-five years of age.

The overseers of the poor of Northumberland county are contemplating the erection of a regular poor house in Sunbury. The old ferry house on Front street has been rented and will be fixed up for occupancy by the 1st of April.

William Murray, who escaped from jail at Chambersburg on the 17th ult., was rearrested in Altoona on Wednesday, by a citizen of the former place, who met him on the street. Murray was awaiting trial on a charge of incendiarism.

Jacob Krydler, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged eighty-three years, is visiting Tuckeyhoe Valley, Blair county, after an absence of many years in Ohio. He intends to visit relatives in Bedford and York counties also, before returning home.

The two Japs who have been looking around in the Pennsylvania oil regions, have ordered shipped home the necessary machinery for boring purposes, and a suspicious oil-oil striker is afraid they mean to bore through and tap his wells from the under side!

The first number of Mr. C. D. Crutchfield's new paper, the Reading *Sunday News*, has been received. Its typographical appearance and general make-up are unexceptionable, and we deserve success. Mr. C. has only to keep his journal up to the standard of the first issue.

Reuben Reifsnyder, of Reading, while slaughtering a hog on Saturday, met with a painful accident. He had stuck the hog with a knife, and in turning it over, the animal caught Mr. R.'s left thumb in his mouth, and bit it off at the first joint, leaving it hanging by a mere shred.

A little son of Rev. A. R. Rich, of the Methodist Episcopal church at Espyville, Crawford county, swallowed a brass clasp belonging to a lady's belt on Thursday evening, 25th ult. The boy did not show any bad effects from the accident until Sunday, but he now lies in a very critical condition.

In York county, on the 19th of November, two colored boys, brothers, named Young, quarreled while hunting, and shot and killed each other. Last week the mother was taken ill, and sent for another son to come and see her. On his way he fell dead in the yard from heart disease, and the mother died on the day following.

The following remarkable advertisement appears in a Philadelphia contemporary: "A well educated poor young German, striving with all the efficiency of his indefatigable spirit for the knowledge of the American Biography, viz: history, literature, agriculture, economy, statistics, geography, geology, &c., &c., wants a situation where he is obliged to think deeply and to strain his senses."

There is a big gorge in the Allegheny river just above the railroad bridge at Warren, which will be apt to test the strength of the piers when it breaks away. Messrs. Brown and Struthers have a warehouse below that point, one end of which is on the bank and the other upon piles, and the proprietors have been very industrious emptying it, so that it may go off light when the trouble comes.

Reading's oldest citizen, Abraham Reinhart, died in that city on Sunday, at the age of ninety-seven years. He moved to Reading at the age of eight, when that city contained less than two thousand souls. A soldier of 1812, and the oldest member of the Rainbow Fire Company. He had never been sick a day, never lost a tooth, never had the headache, and never took a drop of medicine until very recently.

The estate of Stephen Girard is rapidly growing more profitable. When the college was opened in 1874 it had 150 students, now it has 550, and hundreds of applicants are annually refused, the building being full. The total income during the past year was $600,000; expenses of college $400,000, leaving a surplus of $200,000. Twelve coal mines are now in active operation on the land of the estate. There also belongs to the estate 550 acres of land in the southern portion of the city, which has become very valuable.

A very nice kind of a surprise party was recently held in Upper St. Clair, Pennsylvania. The good people of the village made an unexpected descent upon the forge of one G. B. Scott, a blacksmith, who has followed his vocation to their satisfaction for twenty-five years, and presented him with a new anvil and his wife with a purse full of money. The anvil was placed in position at once, and Scott turned out two new horseshoes in five and a half minutes. Mrs. Scott improvised an entertainment of a substantial order, and some pleasant speeches were made across the table.

FROM CANADA.

How to Get There—Severity of the Winter—The Kanucks Unable to Engage in Curling and Iceboat Racing—How an Iceboat is Built—Wrecked Vehicles at a Discount—Stagnation in Business—A Panic Not Impossible.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

AMERICAN HOUSE, TORONTO, February, 27, 1875.

After a very cold but otherwise very pleasant trip over the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Brocton, from there to Buffalo *via.* the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, from there to Clifton, Ontario, *via.* the Erie, and from Clifton to Hamilton and Toronto *via.* the Great Western, I am gratified to feel that I am domiciled in one of the best hotels to be found in Canada. When I left home a rapid thaw had begun; as I passed up the Allegheny Valley, and saw volumes of muddy yellow water rushing into the Allegheny river from every creek, rivulet and ravine, I was very apprehensive that a speedy rise would follow, and the strong, heavy ice go past our city with such irresistable force that every water craft would be swept from our shores. The Toronto *Mail* has daily telegrams from Pittsburgh, and as they did not report any damage done by the ice, I am hopeful that it has passed out without doing any serious injury. I was very sorry to see in its telegraphich columns the announcement that our well known bankers, Hart, Caughey & Co., had been compelled to close their doors.

The winter in this latitude has been very cold, and remarkable for the large quantity of snow which has fallen. I have seen it, in several places, as high as the top rails of fences. Its depth on the ice on Burlington Bay, which comes in from lake Ontario to the front of Hamilton, and also on the bay in front of Toronto, has deprived the Canadians of some of their usual winter sports, as four of their principal out-door winter amusements are enjoyed on the ice, viz.: iceboat racing, horse racing, skating, and the old fashioned Scotch game of curling. As all those pastimes requiring smooth ice, it has been impossible for their lovers to indulge in them to any extent throughout the entire winter. During my visit here, about one year ago, the ice was in splendid condition, and quite a number of iceboats were on it in front of the city, where now not one is to be seen. Some of them were lying still, with their sails furled against their masts, while others were flying to and fro across the harbor with the rapidity of the wind. Any reader of the COMMERCIAL who has never seen, read, or heard a description of an iceboat, could not, in imagination, approximate near to what one really looks like, if he were to guess a hundred years; yet it is a very simple piece of mechanism. It is built in the form of a triangle, two of the sides being about twenty-five feet long, the other about eighteen; in the center of the short one, which is larger than the others, is placed the mast, and is the bow of the boat. Under each of the front corners is fastened a steel runner ten inches high, five-eighths of an inch thick and twenty inches long. Under the other corner, which is the stern, is placed a runner similar to the others in size, but, instead of being made last, it is held in its position by a piece of round iron one and a half inches in diameter, riveted on the top edge, which passes up through an iron box let into the frame; on the top of the round iron is a lever, with which the runner can be turned and the boat steered. The space between the timbers which form the angle is planked over, and is occupied by three men who navigate the boat. I saw a race here, last winter, in which the boat I have described was the winner. The lighthouse served as one buoy; two others were placed in suitable positions, the distance around the three being seven miles. The boats had to go over the course five times, the whole distance being thirty-five miles, which the winning boat made in fifty-five minutes and forty seconds. When they were running down from the light house to the eastern buoy, a part of the course where the wind was favorable, they went like flushes of lightning. I verily believe they were going at a rate of at least two miles every minute.

Sleighing is not considered an amusement here, it is business; wheels and trucks have been laid aside, and runners substituted. The horse-car track on King street has not been seen for months. The bodies of the cars have been placed on runners, and the passengers like the change very much.

Business is dull so far as I have been in Canada. Money is scarce, and from the tenor of the conversations I have heard in this hotel, and in my business intercourse with the citizens, I would not be surprised to hear of a financial panic in the Dominion, similar to the one which prostrated business in the States in the fall of 1873.

Americans suffer from cold while traveling in Canada by passenger cars and sleighs. The stoves used in them are so light and the fuel being wood, it is not possible to feel any heat at a distance of five feet from them. The Canadians do not suffer so much, because they are more accustomed to extreme cold weather and are always clad in warmer garments than Americans are. The long, heavy ulsters, thick and strong, heavy cloth overshoes are worn by all. I advise all Americans who visit Canada during the winter season to prepare themselves with [illegible] apparel.

SPIRIT.

It is complained that the custom house returns of our exports to foreign countries are so inaccurate as to be worse than useless as evidence of the movements of goods. The matter is probably not so bad as the Bostonians would have it, but it is advised to secure accurate returns of exports, as well as of imports. Without them it is useless to maintain a bureau of statistics, and impossible to form any approximate conclusion as to the balance of trade.

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Route No. 313—Via Washington, Richmond, Charlotte, Atlanta, Macon and Savannah.

Route No. 314—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Charlotte, Augusta and Savannah.

Route No. 315—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Bristol, Atlanta, Macon and Savannah.

Route No. 348—Via Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, Tybee and Savannah.

Route No. 349—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta, Tybee, Savannah and Savannah.

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Excursion No. 319—Going by Route 311, returning by Route 310, 810 additional.
Excursion No. 320—Going by Route 310, returning by Route 314, 810 additional.
Excursion No. 321—Going by Route 314, returning by Route 310, 810 additional.
Excursion No. 336—Going by Route 311, returning by Route 312, 810 additional.
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Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, CAST AND GERMAN PLOUGH AND SPRING STEEL,

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS, CAST and STEEL HAMMERS,

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STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

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SLATE ROOFING.

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Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

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Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

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Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

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Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

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WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

847 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,

25 barrels prime Navy Beans,

15 barrels Eggs,

50 barrels Choice Silver-skinned Onions,

150 bags Timothy Seed,

75 bags Clover Seed,

20 tubs Roll Butter,

150 jars Cider Jelly, (gallons),

50 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 15c ₱ gal.

HENRY REA, JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

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Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In Store and to arrive. For Sale by

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

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Investment Securities a Specialty.

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Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 300 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and we name them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026. d

For Sale!

$30,000

OF SCHOOL BONDS

The School Board of Etna Borough offer for sale $30,000 of School Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest semi-annually. Interest paid in gold. Principal redeemed from one to fifteen years. For further particulars inquire of or address A. W. CLANEY, of Sharpsburg, Pa.

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People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1865.

No. 31 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

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TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, W. Thaw, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, R. P. Jones, Hiram Sibley, R. H. Hartley, J. K. Moorhead, SIDNEY DILLON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

6% Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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Bankers and Stock Brokers,

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MWF

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1875.

As the session of the Legislature is drawing to a close, there is some interest felt in the fate of the bank bill, which passed the Senate a few days since. There are several local banks that wish to go under the cover of a charter and get clear of the individual liability attached to their stock, and who are not prepared to increase their capital to the minimum of $200,000 as required by the National Currency act. As these institutions are desirous of having a good general banking law, we understand they have sent a prominent attorney to Harrisburg to urge upon the attention of the House the necessity of some final action before adjournment. We would say to the members of the Legislature, that they may as well save their valuable time if they intend to pass the Senate bill with the thirtieth section as it stands. This section provides that banks chartered under the provisions of this act *shall not pay interest on deposits*, and any violation of this section shall work a forfeiture of the charter of the bank so paying interest. Should this bill become a law, no banker who is fit to be outside the walls of a lunatic asylum, would attempt to do business under its provisions. Many of the provisions of the act are very good, and are largely modified on the plan of the national banking system.

Section twenty-nine of the National Currency act provides that the total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation or firm for *money borrowed*, including in the liabilities of a company or firm, the liabilities of the several members thereof shall at no time exceed one tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in; provided, that the discount of *bona fide* bills of exchange drawn against actual values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person or persons, corporation or firm negotiating the same, shall not be considered as *money borrowed*.

This provision of the national law is a wise one and prevents the improper use of the funds of the bank by parties in control; yet the restrictions in the bill now before the Legislature goes still further.

Section twenty-one provides:

That no contract or agreement made under this act shall receive as a loan from such corporation an amount greater than ten per cent. of the capital stock paid in, nor shall any amount loaned to all the officers and directors of such corporations, and to the houses or firms in which they are interested, directly or indirectly, shall not exceed at any time the sum of twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock paid in. And no share holder shall sell or transfer any shares in the capital stock held in his own right, so long as he shall be liable, either as principal debtor, surety or otherwise, to the corporation for any debt, without the consent of a majority of the directors, nor shall such shareholder, when liable to the corporation for any debt overdue and unpaid, be entitled to receive any dividend, interest, or profit on such shares, as long as such liabilities shall so remain unsatisfied, but all such dividends, interest and profits shall be retained by such corporation to discharge such liabilities."

No provision is here made, as in the United States law, for the discount of commercial drafts of depositors when their loans amount to ten per cent. of the capital, and we are inclined to the opinion that, in the light of decisions in the United States Supreme Court on that subject, the restriction in regard to the sale of stock when the holder is indebted to the bank, will not hold water.

The spirit which runs through the whole act is that which attempts to make men honest, prudent and of good judgment by legislation, when it is well known that such laws have but little effect in restraining men from improper actions, when they are so disposed, and yet they but trammel and impede the action of others who are disposed to protect the interest of their stockholders.

If there are any practical bankers among those at Harrisburg, it would be well for these Solons to listen to advice, which is the result of experience.

—The Supreme Court of this State recently gave an opinion as to whether real estate belonging to banks was taxable by county authorities under the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature dated March 31, 1870. The act releases from taxation the *shares, capital and profits*, of banks and savings banks, to the amount of one per cent. per annum upon the par value of all the shares. The court holds that this act does not exempt the real estate of the bank or savings bank from taxation. The real estate of a national bank is liable to taxation under the forty-first section of the National bank law of June 3, 1874, which reads as follows:

Provided, also, that nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either State, county or municipal taxes to the same extent according to its value, as other real estate is taxed.

This being the case, real estate of a national bank falls within the general tax laws of the State levying taxes on real estate. The court further decides that the meaning of the words *shares, capital and profits* is made plain by the general course of State legislation, as to taxes upon the shares, capital stock, and dividends of corporations, and that the word *capital* does not in the sense of its use in the act of March 31, 1870, refer to real estate as a portion of the capital of the bank.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the fifteenth call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1875.

By virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the acts amendatory thereof, the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinafter described, amounting, in the aggregate to $10,000,000, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 1st day of June, 1875, at which time the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. The bonds to be paid are the bonds known as the fourth series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS.

$50—No. 8251 to No. 10000, both inclusive.
$100—No. 23911 to No. 27500, both inclusive.
$500—No. 20001 to No. 23000, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 33761 to No. 39000, both inclusive.

$5,000,000

The amount outstanding (embracing in the numbers as above) is five million dollars of coupon bonds.

Registered securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan Division of the Secretary's Office."

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 4, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	115½	115½	115¼	115⅛	115	115
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	....	119⅞	....
5-20's, 1864	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	....	117⅛	....
5-20's, 1865, old	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	....	117⅛	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118	118	118	....	118	....
5-20's, 1867	119	119	119	....	119	....
5-20's, 1867 Registered	119¼	....	119¼	....	119¼	....
10-40's, coupons	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	....	119⅛	....
10-40's, registered	118⅝	....	118⅝	....	118⅝	....
Currency 6's	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	....	118⅝	....
New Spec cents	104¼	104¼	104¼	....	104¼	....
Western Union Tel.	74¾	74¾	74¾	....	74¾	....
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Tennessee 6's	63	63	63	....	63	....
Adams Express	....	....	101¼	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	96	....	95½	....	....	....
Am. Express	63½	....	63½	....	....	....
U. S. Express	50	....	50	....	....	....
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	....	101¾
Erie	26⅞	....	26⅞	....	26⅞	....
Michigan Central	76	....	76	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	73½	73½	73½	....	73½	....
Illinois Central	90	....	90	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	90½	....	90½	....	....	....
Toledo & Wabash	43	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	41¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	94¾	....	94¾	....	94¾	93¾
St. Paul, common	34¾	35¼	34¾	....	....	34¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash, common	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fort Wayne	97	....	97	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	36½	....	36½	37	....	36½
Union Pacific	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Marion	....	....	....	12½	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe.	21	21	21	....	....	21¼
Iron Mountain	20	....	20	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	....	5¾	....
Tennessee, old	....	....	65	....	....	....
Do. new	....	....	65	....	65	....
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	....	30½	....	30½	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	30½	....	30½	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	90½	....	90½	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55¾	55¾
Tennessee & Virginia Central Scrip	10½	....
Reading	36¾	36¾
Lehigh Coal & N. Jersey	12¾	13
Oil Creek	11	11½
Lehigh Valley	63½	63¾
Allegheny Valley	91¾	92
Central Transportation Co	44½	44¾
Phila., Gm. and St. L., m. b.	7½	7¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

The state of trade to-day exhibited no features of marked interest. The volume of business was neither larger or smaller than on previous days. Prices generally were steady, and unchanged.

The Committee on Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon to consider the subject of freight discriminations against the trade of Pittsburgh. A long discussion of the subject was had, in which instances of prohibitory discriminations were developed in grain, coal, white lead, oil, and other articles. It was also shown, as from the nature of the case might be expected, that both of the railroad corporations connected with this city made discriminating charges, in cases where they had no competition, as compared with those made where they were brought in contact with competing lines. This is the important point in connection with the entire question, and it is one which hardly required an investigating committee to discover. It is the nature of railways to make such charges when they have no competition, and the real problem now is to determine how Pittsburgh can, in the shortest way, secure such a competition in her carrying trade as will place her on a level with competing points. The development of instances of discrimination may go on for months and years. They exist in nearly every one of the diversified industrial and commercial interests of our city, and will continue to do so until wiped out by the influences of competition. How to accure that competition is the real problem, and we hope to see the enterprise and capital of our business interests address themselves to its solution.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	647	Apples, bbls	227
Corn, sks	450	Wheat, sks	2,000
Barley, sks	859	Oats, sks	1,019
Butter, pkgs	157	Bacon, lbs	——
Potatoes, bus	845	Hay, bales	325

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain to-day were rather limited. At the Chamber of Commerce there was a light attendance, and sales were reported of only four cars, three of hay and one of ear corn. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@$1 31 per bush; extra Michigan white $1 25@$1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@$1 23; amber do $1 17@$1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@$1 17. Corn is steady at a range, for shelled, of 75c per bushel for yellow; high mixed 73@76c; low mixed 72@73c. Rye was in moderate request at 75@76c per bushel for prime yellow; one car of yellow car sold at the Chamber of Commerce this morning at 76c per bushel. Oats are in good supply, without much change in quotations at 58@59c for prime white; 57@56c for mixed. There was nothing done in rye or barley.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour at $6 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 00@$6 25; red wheat flour $5 10; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@$6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 25@$6 00; red winter wheat brands $5 75@$6 00; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 @$6 50; buckwheat, 2 00 from the car; new $4 40@$5 50; oatmeal $7 75@$8 00.

HAY—The market is steady; we noted sales on Chamber of Commerce floor this morning at $23 00 per ton; 10 tons do at $22 00; 10 tons do at $22 50. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@$23 00; No. 2 do $18 00@$19 00; mixed $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24@$25 00. Loose hay is selling from $20 to @$22 00 for No. 1; $23 00@$24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@$18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@$1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@ $1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@$1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 cwt.

Groceries.

There was a medium jobbing trade in groceries to-day, and quotations generally remain unchanged. Sugars and tobacco are firm at the recent advance while coffees and teas are easy. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21c	Standard A	10½@
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10@
Prime Rio	20 c	Standard extra C	10@
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9¾@
Java	33 c	American extra C	9½@
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	25@27c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40@4c	Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Gunpowder	60c@1 00	Strictly ch'c N. O.	75c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	35c@1 00	Good	65c
Oolong	40c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white grapes	75c
Souchong	25c@	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.	₱ lb.	Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carol'a	8½@8¾c	*Raisins.*	
Prime	7½@8c	Layers, ₱ box	@3 25
Rangood	7¼@7½c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12c
Spices.		Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Cloves	55 c	Prunes	10@11c
Allspice	17½@18½c	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Cassia	45@45 c	Common	5½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Silver gloss	6½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Corn	10½c
Candies.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, ₱ 10-lb kgs	6c
Stearine	15c	Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers	8c

TOBACCO—The market continues firm at the advanced quotations, which are as follows:

Spun roll	60@63c	Rough & Ready	50@55c
Black Jack	57@58c	Fine Cut Plug	45@50c
Black Twist	57@60c	Fine Cut	55@60c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Cut and Dry	30@40c
Leaf Navy	50@55c	Scotch Snuff	40@45c
Louisville Cav.	68@70c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	45@50c	Lemon Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Twist	58@64c	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	55@65c	Penn's Seed	$15@20
Bonding Trade	45@50c	Connecticut Seed	15@20
Flounders	65@65c	Seed & Havana	30@75
Bright Pounds	65@70c	Havana	90@150

Country Produce.

APPLES—Extra choice apples are quoted at ₱ 2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl; ₱ 50@2 00 for prime; $2 00@ 2 25 for assortment; medium.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are unchanged. We quote at 9c@10c ₱ gallon, in bbls for prime; 6½@8c for common.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply liberal. We note sales in the way of small lots at ₱ 2 00@2 00 per bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 60@1 80.

BUTTER—The market is easy under the influence of liberal receipts, and while there is a fair demand, the tendency seems to be toward lower prices. The market is quotably about 30@35c for choice, and 20@25c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are unquotable.

BEESWAX—Yellow is quotably at 30@32c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are at 32@35c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, at $3 00 ₱ cwt, $5 25@5 00 ₱ bbl; Graham flour is quoted at $3 00 ₱ cwt, in 25 ₱ packages, at $4 20 ₱ dozen packages.

CHEESE—There is a good demand, and the supply being ample, ruling prices rule firm. The quality of the market is firmer, and there is an upward tendency to quotations, which are as yet however unchanged. The New York and foreign markets are firm. We quote at 15@16c for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Sweitzer 18@19c.

EGGS—We quote strictly fresh at 35@36c; limed are quotable at 27@28c per doz.

FEATHERS—Prices rule at 48 25@48 50 ₱ barrel.

FISH—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 5½@6c for round lots; 6½@7c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 3½@3½c, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Is quoted at high figures in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Under the influence of a short supply the market continues strong, and prices are still very firm. Quotations are now as follows: Choice Peachblows of Pennsylvania are quoted at 90@95c per bbl; Early Rose $1 00@1 05; Hebrons $1 00@1 05; Burbanks $1 00@1 05; Snowflakes $1 00@1 05; Mercers $1 00@1 05; Carters $1 00@1 05; Garnet Chili $1 00@1 05; Peerless $1 00@1 05; Prolific $1 00@1 05; Early Ohio $1 00@1 05; Jackson White $1 00@1 05; Compton's Surprise $1 00@1 05; Rose $1 00@1 05; Beauty of Hebron $1 00@1 05; Brownells Beauty $1 00@1 05; Late Ohio $1 00@1 05; Pinkeye $1 00@1 05; Vermont Gold Coin $1 00@1 05; Early Vermont $1 00@1 05; Early Goodrich $1 00@1 05; Early Sunrise $1 00@1 05; Early Harvest $1 00@1 05; Early Blue $1 00@1 05; Early Telephone $1 00@1 05; Early Maine $1 00@1 05; Early Michigan

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } Room 26, First National Bank, } PITTSBURGH, PA., March 4, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.32	19	84	N. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M.	30.34	26	88	.....	Calm.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30.47	23	87	E.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.30 Highest thermom.. 28
Mean thermom..... 23 Lowest thermom.. 17

Slander Suits.

Ernest Obmann yesterday entered suit for slander against Joseph Henry and wife, and John P. Wacker instituted a similar action against Xavier Hollinger. A capias was issued in each case.

Spelling Match.

The spelling match referred to a few days since, takes place this evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, at eight o'clock. Everything is completed, except the sides, parts of which are to be selected from the audience. Several first-class spellers are entered for the contest, and everything so far promises success.

Burglary.

Four burglars entered Reitzell's saloon, on Perry street, Allegheny, about two o'clock yesterday morning. The proprietor heard them, however, and taking up his revolver, he went down stairs in time to hear the retreating footsteps of the villians on the sidewalk. He rushed out of the front door and fired several shots after them, but, as far as he knows, without effect. Nothing was stolen.

Bethel and Ycung Men's Home.

The report for February, 1875, shows the members admitted to the Destitute Department to be 1,366; free meals furnished, 7,986; lodgings furnished, 6,828; religious services held, 36; aggregate attendance at same, 8,206; signers to temperance pledge, 186. The inmates of the Home were greatly pleased with many good things sent by the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, on the 4th inst. Many thanks to that church. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

The Poultry Society.

The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Edward Gregg, Pittsburgh.
Vice Presidents—C. B. Elben, Pittsburg; Hon. D. L. Rogers, Mansfield, Pa.; Robert Henderson Allegheny City, Pa.; Rev. F. R. Wotring, Mansfield, Pa.; Alexander King, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Theodore Grey, Allegheny City, Pa.
Treasurer—C. A. Stevens, Allegheny City, Pa.
Secretary—A. A. Miller, Oakdale Station, Pa.
Executive Committee—S. H. Cook, McDonald's Station, Pa.; Kinder Blair, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Jeffries, Irwin Station, Pa.; Thomas Keating, Allegheny City, Pa.; Meldrum, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Dyer, Jr., Allegheny City, Pa.; J. Morton Hall, Sewickley, Pa.; J. W. Knox, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. F. Shannon, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Morrow, Allegheny City, Pa.

Conference Arrangements.

Arrangements have been made through the office of the *Christian Advocate* for excursion tickets over the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches, from Altoona to Pittsburgh, and by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis (Pan Handle) railroads, from Pittsburgh to Alliance, Ohio, and from Crestline west to that point. No excursion tickets can be purchased except with an order furnished by Mr. James A. Moore, business agent of the *Christian Advocate*. Visitors of both sexes, as well as ministers, attending the Conference will be entitled to excursion tickets. The Pittsburgh Conference opens Wednesday, March 17th, Bishop Bowman presiding. The Conference itself is one of the largest in the M. E. Church, composed of over three hundred ministers. Rev. Dr. W. H. Locke, formerly of this city, is the pastor of the church where the Conference is to hold sessions. A number of changes in the leading city churches will take place, the full list of several ministers having not expired, and a good deal of interest is felt in the coming session.

Spiritual Advisers of Murderers.

The editor of the *Reformed Era*, in alluding to the sermon preached by the Rev. J. W. Love, spiritual adviser of young Beighley, lately executed at Greensburg, says: "There is a broad difference of opinion as to the propriety of such a sermon, now published in the papers. All confessions *in extremis*, or indeed at any time given to a minister, and all spiritual transactions relating thereto, ought to be sacredly guarded from the vain curiosity of the public."

The minister, it is said, had two objects in view in delivering the sermon—to warn the wicked, and to correct some public rumors.

Too much ado is often made over the "spiritual condition" and "religious profession" of those about to expiate the crime of murder, and it would be well for those who act the part of "spiritual advisers" in such cases, to exercise a sound discretion in communicating with the public.

A Conjugal Lesson.

A severe lesson was given a South Side man, by his wife, the other evening. The husband had been in the habit of staying out late at night, and on the evening in question, at about half-past eleven o'clock, he was standing in front of an Alderman's office in company with some friends, including the magistrate. A woman closely veiled came along, apparently under the influence of liquor. The husband referred to proposed that the woman be arrested and at once. The party took up the suggestion with the idea that there was fun ahead, and the Alderman's office was at once opened, lit up and the woman brought in. The case was called and the friends stood around to hear the trial. He who had suggested the arrest and trial was forward in the progress of the case, and desiring a view of the face of the female, rudely lifted her veil. His astonishment and mortification may be imagined when he discovered that it was his wife! There was a sudden dispersement of the friends. The wife had been seeking her wandering lord, and had taught him and his friends a lesson that they will not soon forget.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in Recorder Richardsons office yesterday:

Sheriff's Poll Deed to John Hayworth, December 20, 1874; all the interest of David Hayworth in certain lots in Fourteenth ward, city, in Joseph M. Gazzam's plan. Price.....$ 7,700
David W. Riggs, et ux. et al. to James Knee, August 17, 1874; lot in McKeesport borough, in David W. Riggs et al. plan. Price..... 500
John D. Green et ux. to James F. Gildea, February 27, 1875; two lots in Ascheneaz borough, in Nathaniel P. Sawyer's plan. Price..... 1,500
James F. Gildea to Bridget Green, February 27, 1875; same lot as above. Price. 1,500
Alexander Smith et ux. to Robert Chessman, April 14, 1873; lot in Sharpsburg borough, 38x100 feet, more or less, with buildings. Price..... 2,000
Robert Fairman et ux. to William Harper, January 8, 1875; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, 20x140 feet, with buildings. Price..... 8,000
Joseph Walton et ux to Harrison Estep January 1, 1875; eight lots in Twenty-fifth ward, city, with buildings; also all the interest of Joseph Walton in the farm of Stewart, Estep & Co. Price... 12,000
John P. Walker et ux to Joseph S. Stewart etal, July 1, 1873; eight lots in same ward as above; also all the interest of John P. Walker in the partnership of Stewart, Estep & Co. Price..... 4,800
Peter C. Beall et al to Sarah C. Beall, October 9, 1874; lot in Sixth ward city, 33x103 feet 8½ inches, with buildings. Consideration..... $1
William Lewis et al to James F. Morris, December 23, 1874; lot in Twenty-ninth ward, city, with buildings. Price..... 2,900
Henry Rowe et ux to James M. Cowan, February 27, 1875; lot in Sharpsburgh, 50x90 feet, with buildings. Price. 1,100
Michael Holleran et ux. to Patrick Mavis, February 25, 1875; irregular lot in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, with buildings. Price..... 325
David P. Corwin et ux. to Elizabeth W. Cluney, February 19, 1875; two lots in Bellevue borough. Consideration..... 1
Albert G. Swartzwelder to Mary O. Householder, October 21, 1874; lot in Etna borough, 25x100 feet. Price..... 2,500
Sebastian Herlig et ux. to Joseph Dunnagan, February 25, 1875; lot in the Twenty-seventh ward, city, with buildings. Price..... 1,100
Administrator's deed from James Mitchell et al. to R. D. Richardson, administrator, February 26, 1875; tract of land in North Fayette township, containing 7 acres and 2 perches, with buildings. Price..... 20
Deed from Arch. McBride, trustee, to the Washington Building and Loan Association of Allegheny, February 27, 1875; tract of land in Ross township, containing 5 acres 8 roods and 22½ perches. Price..... 2,356

B. F. Brown's Office
Is No. 131 Smithfield street, corner of Virgin alley. Soldiers be careful, and do not mistake the office.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Another Cut in Passenger Rates—A General Slashing by the Pennsylvania Railroad—The Baltimore and Ohio Has Not Yet Responded—The Freight Business, Etc.

For two or three days past there have been outgivings on the part of Pennsylvania Railroad officials that a new movement in the railroad war was about to be made, and that the general passenger agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, Colonel F. R. Myers, was in Chicago, in consultation with other officers, relative to a proposed reduction in passenger rates between Chicago and points East, by way of the Pennsylvania Central and its leased lines. At the same time, it appears, the Baltimore and Ohio officials were at work in Baltimore, and on Monday the following announcement was posted at the Camden station:

On and after to-day, until further notice, tickets to Columbus, Newark and Zanesville, via the Baltimore and Ohio, can be purchased for $9, and to Indianapolis for $11. The following are the regular rates: Columbus, $13 50; Newark, $13; Zanesville, $12 55, and Indianapolis, $17.

At the breaking out of the war, two weeks ago, the Baltimore and Ohio announced that the fare to the three first named places would be $10. No cut-rate was given for Indianapolis.

On Wednesday, the Pennsylvania Company announced a further reduction, at Baltimore, as follows:

	Pennsylvania.	B. and O.
Pittsburgh.....	$ 6	$ 6
Wheeling.....	6	5 50
Cincinnati.....	10	9
Indianapolis.....	10	7
Louisville.....	12	8
Chicago.....	20	8
St. Louis.....	15	10

It has not yet been ascertained whether the Baltimore and Ohio Company will meet these latest reductions by the Pennsylvania Company.

It was also announced, by Mr. De Ford, Southeastern Agent of the Pennsylvania line, that the Pennsylvania Company would give corresponding low rates to all points beyond the common points named in the above table.

THE FREIGHT COMPETITION.

The indications are that the Pennsylvania has obtained a decided advantage over the Baltimore and Ohio line in the matter of competing for freight traffic, and the merchants of Baltimore are beginning to express dissatisfaction at the result. The *American*, of Wednesday, says:

One of the *attaches* of the Baltimore and Ohio freight office said yesterday that the rates on Western-bound freight were quoted at so unremunerative figures that his company were not endeavoring to secure freight in Baltimore to go West over their road. He claimed, however, that they were doing the bulk of the business at New York. Some shippers, when spoken to yesterday on the subject, expressed the opinion that the Baltimore and Ohio Company ought to be able to compete as successfully in Baltimore with their rival as they are in New York, particularly as the Baltimore and Ohio have reiterated time and again that they were willing to do more for the interests of Baltimore than those of any other city. They thought that the Baltimore and Ohio Company in shipping freight from New York to the West necessarily lost money, as the rate as they would from Baltimore, were not doing anything which merchants of the latter city were bound to feel specially grateful for. The paragraph in the *American* of Monday that one of the street freight agents of the Northern Central Company made use of a horse and carriage in securing shipments of canned goods and other freight at Canton and elsewhere, it is said, has had the effect of inducing the Baltimore and Ohio to furnish one of their men with a team. The freight agent of the Northern Central, however, still claims to have an advantage over his competitor in the fact that his horse is the finest animal, being of the Blooded stock, and the most first-class time, while that of the Baltimore and Ohio man has seen long service in drawing the through cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Canton to President street depot. The Northern Central officials claim to be doing a very large business at present. They assert that they shipped on Monday one hundred and one car loads of freight, eighty-two of which were Western-bound.

THE COAL QUESTION,

the Pennsylvania Company's officials state that the published reasons which the Baltimore and Ohio Company give for the reduction of their freight tariff on coal are entirely "too thin." The Pennsylvania people say that it is a well known fact among all those interested in the subject in this city, that the Pennsylvania Company reduced their coal shipping rates and tariffs on the 8th of last February, and that since that time they have taken a large amount of the coal trade of the Baltimore and Ohio. They would say, moreover, that weeks past they have been bringing to Baltimore, large quantities of coal from the Cumberland and Broad Top regions, and also from the Shallitzin and Kittanning Company's mines, and that many of the consumers here prefer the coal from the second named region to the Cumberland coal. It was asserted that the Pennsylvania Company can also reach the Cumberland coal regions by way of the Huntingdon and Broad Top road, and, though the route was more circuitous, to worry the Baltimore and Ohio, they were willing to ship it at the reduced rate announced by that company. It was also claimed that the Pennsylvania Company were also shipping large quantities of coke from Everson, Broad Ford and Mount Pleasant, in the Connellsville region, to consumers in Baltimore, and that one establishment at Canton using 20,000 tons a year, were also shipping all its coke via the Pennsylvania route.

WATER WORKS BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Committee—Pay-Rolls and Estimates for February—Contract Let—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. R. B. Brown in the chair.

Old water-servers business was first taken up. Pay-rolls were examined and approved as follows:

Officers salaries.....	$ 338 32
Lower works.....	1,066 73
Upper works.....	344 16
Lawrenceville.....	229 94
Street lands.....	1,106 97
Repairs.....	6,134 21

The bill of Robert Lee, amounting to $345 78 for grate bars, heretofore laid over, was taken up and approved.

Some discussion took place on the matter of rents for the year, and the fact that Councils had levied an addition twenty-five per cent on the assessment was mentioned. It was finally decided to refer the arrangement to a sub-committee, of which the Assessor is one, in conjunction with the City Attorney.

On motion of Mr. Ballantine, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee to fix locations for fire plugs in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth wards. Messrs. Ballantine, Goldthorpe and Foley were appointed the committee.

The committee proceeded to open bids for a new cylinder, fourteen feet long and twenty-eight inches in diameter:

Atlas Works.....	$1,198 00
Robinson, Rea & Co.....	1,188 00
McIntosh, Hemphill & Co.....	850 00
A. Hartupee.....	1,275 00
James Rees.....	1,200 00

The bid of McIntosh, Hemphill & Co. was thrown out for the reason that the bid did not include the entire completion of the job, as contemplated.

The bids varied considerably in shape, and after considerable discussion and action upon several motions the matter was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Ballantine, Hunter and Harrison, to report forthwith.

The committee after examination reported that Robinson, Rea & Co., were the lowest bidders and they recommended that the contract be given that firm provided they complete the job within four weeks. The report was accepted, and an motion the contract was awarded as stated. The firm's bid for a complete job is $1,425.

On motion of Mr. Ballantine it was ordered that the Superintendent give the contract to Mr. Hartupee in case Robinson, Rea & Co., cannot contract to finish the work within the time specified.

On motion it was decided to meet again on the 18th inst., to receive bids for the supplying of coal, ferrules &c., for the year.

NEW WATER WORKS BUSINESS.

Water extension business was now taken up. The pay rolls and bills were examined and approved as follows:

Office pay rolls.....	$1,197 46
Engineer's bills.....	254 63
Estimate engine No. 1.....	5,600 00
Estimate engine No. 2.....	1,600 00
Pay roll Coil's quarry.....	473 41

Mr. Ballantine offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Civil Engineer be requested to prepare a plan or plans with estimates of the cost of supplying water to the South Side wards, and submit the same at a future meeting of the committee.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance,

Adjourned.

Mr. Gough's Lecture.

The closing lecture of the Mercantile Library course was delivered last night by the famous temperance orator, Gough, his essay under the name of "Man and his Masters," being simply a vivid and impassioned rhapsody in favor of total abstinence. Of course Library Hall was packed, and of course the quick and constant rhetorical changes and shiftings of the performance evoked unbounded enthusiasm, sympathy and applause. Still it was a performance. The impersonation showed everywhere the hand of the thoughtful, careful and experienced actor, and while the effort bespoke the artist's capacity to grasp and analyze characters already created, it was itself utterly lacking in the elements of creative originality. It was throughout uninspired, imitative, recitative, artifical; although the speaker quite often flamed out in a style which only the word "magnetic" can fitly express. Intellectually considered, however, it was disjointed, disconnected and unsatisfactory; only the author's unquestionable sincerity and earnestness redeeming it from more commonplace.

THE BLACK BOILERS.

Four Fires Relighted and the New Men Go to Work—The Strikers Assemble in Large Numbers About the Works—Fears of a Riot—The Sheriff on the Ground—A Squad of Police Guard the Works Last Night.

The colored boilers, whose arrival at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works has already been noted, commenced work yesterday morning, the fires in four furnaces having been relighted for their use. Shortly after the new men got to work the express train on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad arrived, bringing another gang of colored men for the works—those who were to have come on with the first party, but missed the train. By this time two or three hundred of the strikers and their friends had assembled about the works, and although they were quiet and orderly, the officers of the Bolt Company became alarmed, as they did not know what were the intentions of the strikers. Apprehending that the old boilers had concocted some scheme of mischief, and that the crowd were only awaiting a signal to commence demolishing things, the President of the company, Mr. Kaylor, requested the police—a squad of twelve men—to disperse the crowd. The police refusing to obey this order, a dispatch was sent to Mr. Lynch, the Secretary of the company, at the office on Liberty street, requesting that gentleman to wait on the Mayor and ask for an order placing the police at the disposal of President Kaylor. The contents of the dispatch were made known to Mayor McCarthy, who referred the Secretary to the Chief of Police, whereupon that officer sent instructions to the lieutenant commanding the squad on duty at the works to obey the orders of President Kaylor. Sheriff Hare had by this time received notice of the state of affairs, and at once proceeded to the works, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Pearson and a number of men.

The crowd in the meantime had largely increased, and when the Sheriff arrived at the works the assemblage in the vicinity of the puddling department was alarmingly great. The men were quiet and peaceable, however, and on this account it was deemed best not to interfere with or attempt to disperse them. The object of the strikers, as it turned out, was to bring to bear all the pressure possible to influence the rollers and heaters employed in the works to suspend operations.

About twelve o'clock, a committee of the men employed in the finishing mill waited upon President Kaylor and informed him that they would not work any longer. They stated that they had received several synonymous notes, threatening them with personal violence if they continued to work. Mr. Kaylor wanted to know who had written the notes, but the parties could not or would not tell, although they exhibited the notes, and placed the original in the possession of Mr. Kaylor. The President then asked the men to sign their names to the statement setting forth the reasons which induced them to suspend work, but not one of them would accede to the request. Mr. Kaylor took the names of the seven composing the committee, and Mr. C. H. Armstrong and several other gentlemen who happened to be in the office at the time, subscribed their names as witnesses. The works are now idle in every department except that of the boilers, where the colored men are still employed. The company, unless they can prevail on the heaters and rollers to return, will be compelled to import other workmen to take their places.

As soon as the rollers and heaters left the works the crowd quietly dispersed, and from that time on it was evident that they had accomplished the object for which they had assembled. Had they failed in their efforts to compel those named to leave their work, we would not be wide of the mark if we were to say a riot would have resulted.

General Pearson ordered out two companies of his command, the Washington Infantry and the Heath Zouaves, which assembled at City Hall about seven o'clock last evening, and were then dismissed.

General Pearson, in response to a dispatch sent by him to the Governor, was informed that the military would not be called out until the authorities were unable to preserve the peace. The companies were thereupon dismissed. A detachment of police were sent out last evening to guard the Bolt Company's property and employees. As yet there has been no demonstration—aside from the congregation of the large crowd referred to—that would be construed into an intention on the part of the strikers to resort to violence, but it is eminently proper, under all the circumstances, that the authorities should take every precaution to prevent an outbreak.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Meeting of Marshals—Final Arrangements for the Procession on That Occasion—Prospects Good for a Fine Parade.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the marshals of the various Catholic societies intending to take part in the procession on St. Patrick's Day, met last evening with the Grand Marshal, Capt. John Gallagher, in the Cathedral school hall.

On motion, Mr. Walter McCabe was called to the chair, and Mr. D. McWilliams chosen secretary.

Messrs. J. J. McGuire, N. Fitzgerald and John King were appointed a committee on music. They retired, and, after a brief absence, returned and reported the following:

The procession will move from the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, up Webster avenue to Fulton street, to Fifth avenue, to Smithfield street, to Fifth avenue, to Smithfield street, past City Hall to Water street, to Penn avenue, to Sixth street, to the Suspension bridge, to Federal street, to Ohio avenue, to Chesnut street, to the Mechanics' street bridge, to Penn avenue, to Thirty-third street, to Liberty avenue, to St. Patrick's church, (Seventeenth street), to Penn avenue, to Seventh street, to Liberty avenue, to Sixth avenue, to Wood street, to Fifth avenue, to the Cathedral and there disperse.

The route, as reported, was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Marshal then announced the appointment of Mr. Eugene Smyth and Mr. J. J. Buckley as Assistant Marshals.

The Convention then elected Mr. Thos. Kelly Chief Marshal of the Second Grand Division, to have charge of the Irish societies, and Mr. N. Fitzgerald Chief Marshal of the Third Grand Division, to consist of the temperance societies.

Mr. J. J. McGuire will be Chief Marshal of the first Grand Division to consist of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Mr. Walter McCabe will have charge of the Allegheny county societies.

On motion of Mr. J. D. Buckley it was resolved that the Catholic societies of the county be invited to send representatives to a meeting to organize a Union to be held on the first Thursday in May.

It was also resolved, on motion of the Grand Marshal, that the Catholic societies should have a procession on the morning of the coming Fourth of July.

Adjourned.

It would appear from the large attendance and the great interest taken in the proceedings by the officers of the many societies represented, that the turnout on the next 17th of March would be imposing. There will be, as we are advised, at least seventy societies in line, representing not less than an average of two hundred men each.

NO MEETING.

Taxpayers Ward and Bole in Session.

The meetings of what is known as the Taxpayers' Union have been very slimly attended of late, and for a long time the question as to what constitutes a quorum has not been raised. Yesterday afternoon, the regular time of meeting, found only two members present, viz., Captain Wm. Ward and Mr. Hugh M. Boyle. There were, besides, four newspaper reporters present. Awaiting further arrivals, the parties named gathered around the stove and informally discussed matters in general, when a reporter suggested that taxpayers King and O'Keefe were disgusted at the want of consideration paid them by the Board of Revision, and consequently kept away from the meeting.

Captain Ward, at this, launched out invectives against the said Board and regretted that a resolution had not been passed in Councils authorizing the payment in full of the members, with the request that they meet no more. The speaker thought the body a farce—and, said he, I think this Taxpayer's Union is too. (Laughter.)

Reporter—Perhaps Judge Mellon can't attend to-day, on account of his business of discounting city warrants.

Captain Ward, (smiling)—Well, the Judge is a clever making an honest dollar or two. (More laughter.)

After some further conversation, during which the Captain said he understood that as high as twenty per cent was being obtained by brokers, the meeting adjourned, no other members having arrived up to 4 P. M.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Transportation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wm. McCreery presided. He stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the matter of railroad freight tariffs, the discriminations against Pittsburgh, and of suggesting a remedy for the evils complained of. A number of gentlemen representing the oil, grain, coal and other interests were present by invitation, and the time was spent in an informal discussion of the matters mentioned. The subject of freight rates from the West to the East was discussed in all its various phases, numerous instances being cited to show the unjust discrimination against Pittsburgh. The general sentiment of the meeting was that the only relief which Pittsburgh merchants could reasonably hope for was that which could, and eventually would, be brought by competition. It was stated that Colonel Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had not yet responded to the communication forwarded him by the committee a few days ago.

THE OIL CARRYING TRADE.

The Defeat of the Pipe Bill to be Compensated for by a Competing Line of Railroad.

The Butler *Citizen*, of Wednesday, contains the following statement:

"We understand that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are seriously contemplating extending the Pittsburgh branch of their road into this county. The Free Pipe bill having been defeated in the Legislature renders it necessary for this road to cross the tracks of the Pennsylvania road in order to secure a share of the oil transporting business. The project is to cross the Pennsylvania road near East Liberty, and the Allegheny Valley road, to the Allegheny river, and West Penn road, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg. This is all that will be necessary for the oil business, but as the company have sent for charts of leases taken in the western part of this county, it is supposed that they intend extending the road through this county. It has not yet been determined whether the new road will pass through the eastern part of the county and connect with Butler and the Parker and Karns City Railroad, or whether it will pass through the western part and make a northern connection with some road not under the control of the Pennsylvania road."

It has long been the intention of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend the Connellsville branch so as to make it more available as a feeder to the main line, by reaching points north and west of this city. Some years ago, surveys were made for a line extending from the Connellsville road, at or near the mouth of Nine Mile run, following that stream, or one of its branches, to the line of the Pennsylvania road, between Brushton and Wilkinsburg stations, thence by the valley of Negley's run to the Allegheny river. The survey was extended north through Butler county, and the main purpose doubtless was to secure a portion of the oil trade. The defeat of the pipe line bill seems to have revived this project, although the necessity for the proposed extension was urged by President Garrett in his last annual report, and the work spoken of as likely to be commenced at no very distant day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. Waxelbaum, bankrupt, Erie. The petition of S. S. Marvin, landlord, for an allowance for rent due, presented and referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

Collins Brothers, bankrupts, Titusville. On motion, time for filing additional exceptions to bankrupt's discharge and hearing thereon extended to the 15th inst.

In the case of Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Titusville, on motion of M. A. Woodward, Esq., rule was granted on Dawson & Bailey to show cause within ten days why they should not file their bond, as required in the order granting injunction against Charles Lauchenbach and Henry B. Lauchenbach *et al.*, otherwise said injunction to be discharged.

In the case of W. E. Schmertz & Co. vs. King Bros., of New Castle, on petition for injunction, and on motion of solicitor for petitioning creditors, with proof of service of notice of motion filed, an order was granted for a hearing upon the same upon the 11th inst., and in the meantime restraining Fred. King and J. M. Michael, Esq., solicitor, &c., from performing the acts sought to be restrained.

J. F. McNutt, bankrupt, Clarion county; on petition of the assignee being presented, an order was made for the private sale of certain real estate, upon the same upon the 11th inst., and in the meantime restraining Fred. King and J. M. Michael, Esq., solicitor, &c., from performing the acts sought to be restrained.

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In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Leopard; on motion of W. C. Friend, Esq., Proctor, H. H. Phillips was allowed to intervene.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Little Giant. In this case H. H. Phillips was allowed to intervene; and on motion of D. Gamble Esq., Proctor, the libel-people was allowed to intervene for wages due.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Robert McChesney vs. J. K. Lanahan *et al.*, reported previously, and which was tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found for plaintiff for $450. A motion for a new trial was made and reasons filed on the part of the defendant.

Renouf vs. Renouf, reported yesterday; verdict for defendant; plaintiff made a motion for a new trial.

R. J. Watson vs. W. H. Watson; an action to recover for use of barges borrowed by defendant in 1862. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Judge White, at the opening of court, charged the jury in the case of Mrs. Father McAfee vs. Wm. Young, an action for breach of promise of marriage. After explaining the custom of courtship, popping the question, etc., as it prevails in our day, he stated that a breach of promise was like any other civil contract, in that it could properly be enforced in the courts. Unlike other contracts, however, that of marriage was unique in that the young man, as it was almost improper for the woman to even express her preference. Men had the privilege to propose marriage to any woman whom they chose, in good society, and the woman's privilege was either to accept or reject. When she accepted the offer, and the contract was broken by the man, he was liable to damages in the law, and ought not to be laughed out of court. After reviewing the testimony, the Judge said:

This case will turn upon the question, which of the parties will you believe? If you believe what the plaintiff says, then she is entitled to recover. If you believe the defendant, she is not entitled to recover. If you believe, as the defense alleged, that she signed the paper placed in evidence, understanding the true contents, and that she received the fifty dollars, knowing that that was for the purpose of settling the case, she cannot recover. If it was shown that there was any fraud about this paper, then it would be of no effect; but fraud is not alleged. The plaintiff simply denies that she received the money or signed the paper. In this case it is for you to decide which of the two parties you shall believe, the plaintiff or the man, Robert Lindsay, who testified that he had paid the plaintiff the money and secured her signature to the paper.

If from the testimony you believe that the contract was made and not settled, the plaintiff is entitled to recover. This raises the question of amount. That matter rests chiefly with the jury. In cases of this kind there can, of course, be no fixed amount, and the jury must use their discretion. The principal elements to be considered are the age and circumstances in life of the parties. A jury of forty-eight years, it is to be presumed, will not suffer so much as a young woman. Then in the amount of damages, the jury should give a larger amount where the plaintiff is wealthy than where he is a poor man.

In conclusion, His Honor instructed the jury to render such a verdict as from the testimony they conscientiously would be just. The jury then retired, and had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

P. McDonough vs. D. Fahey; action to recover damages for injuries inflicted upon the son of the plaintiff by a cart driven by a man in the employ of the defendant. On trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Caries vs. Wick, Jamesville and Washington Railroad vs. Thompson, Styne vs. Heath, McBroom vs. Homestead bank, Wilson vs. Wilson, Hemphill vs. Hemphold, Jenner & Co., Mills vs. Jamison, Cochran vs. Sims, Jackson & Chace vs. McKnight & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

LIBEL SUIT CONTINUED.

The case of James P. Barr and others, proprietors of the *Post*, indicted for libel on oath of W. D. Moore, Esq., was continued on application of the prosecutor, who filed an affidavit setting forth that R. W. Mackey, Esq., was a material witness; that he had been subpœnaed, but could not leave Harrisburg now, as public duties requiring his presence there until the adjournment of the Legislature. Geo. H. Kuhn, John C. Barr, M. F. Cassaday and John H. Elder were represented as equally material witnesses for the Commonwealth, but notwithstanding due diligence had been used to secure their attendance, he had failed in his efforts to have them here. John H. Hampton, Esq., on behalf of defendants, objected to the continuance, but the Court said there was quite a number of jail cases which should take precedence, whereupon a continuance was granted. The continuance delays the trial until the next term of court.

CASES TRIED.

In the case of George Hutchison, colored, tried for embezzling funds from his employers while driving a coal wagon for them, the defendant was found guilty and sent to the Workhouse for one year.

Levi Harten, charged with the larceny of a watch, was acquitted immediately on hearing the charge of the Court. George W. Bredon was the prosecutor. It appeared that while Bredon lay sick of a fever, Harten nursed him for more than a month, during which time the watch was sold, with Bredon's consent, to buy medicines and delicacies for him. When Bredon got well, he accused his benefactor of the crime of larceny—rather a strange way of expressing gratitude, which neither the court nor jury could sanction.

In the case of Leonard Strickel, indicted for assault and battery, Henry Wagner prosecutor, a verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the costs divided.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will this evening again appear in "Ben McCullough." A Byron matinee is announced for to-morrow afternoon. Miss Maggie Mitchell appears Monday evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Unusually good performances are furnished at the Varieties, this week, by the Manchester and Jennings combination and other stars. There is a little of everything in the variety line, and each act is well done. Manager Aims knows exactly how to please his patrons. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Bounty! Bounty! Bounty!
No. 131 Smithfield street, corner of Virgin alley, is B. F. Brown's office. Soldiers, be careful and do not mistake the number.

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THE INDECENT SHOW

Harry Martin Again Before the Mayor—A Distinct Understanding Arrived At—The Show Must Cease.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the cases of Harry Martin, of the Fourth avenue show was called up by the Mayor. The defendant, with his attorney, Wm. Reardon, Esq., appeared promptly, while there was a large crowd of spectators outside the railing.

Mayor McCarthy presented four informations and read the purport of them.

Mr. Reardon, for Mr. Martin, then asked the attention of His Honor. He said he understood the purpose of the Mayor to be to put a stop to the exhibition. The defendant had closed the show, and, desiring to await the action of the court in the case now pending there (for keeping a disorderly house) would ask that these cases be held over. The attorney hoped that the Mayor did not want to press conviction and fine on these, under the circumstances. Mr. Reardon further said that he did not admit the correctness of the Mayor in refusing to receive money for a license.

Mayor McCarthy said his object in entertaining the prosecutions was to put a stop to the show—he wished to abolish a grave nuisance. He acted as the conversator of the public peace and of good morals. He did not, however, wish to oppress the defendant and would be content to hold the four cases over on payment of officers costs, and await the action of the court. In regard to the license he held that he had power under the ordinance to decline the issue of a license.

The case was then adjourned and the crowd dispersed.

The New Salary Bill.

The following is a schedule of the salaries for county officers provided for in the new salary bill, under section 5, article 14 of the new Constitution, and now before the Legislature. The bill applies only to three counties, Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne:

	Phila	Alleghe'y	Luzerne
District Attorney.....	$12,000	$ 4,000	$3,500
Asst. District Atter.....	5,000	2,500	.....
Sheriff.....	15,000	7,000	7,000
Coroner.....	8,000	2,500	.....
Prothonotary.....	10,000	5,000	4,500
Clerk of Court.....	10,000	3,000	2,000
Recorder.....	10,000	3,000	3,500
Register of Wills.....	10,000	2,500	3,000
Treasurer.....	10,000	5,000	2,500
Controller.....	6,000	4,000	1,500
Commissioners.....	5,000	2,500	1,000
Surveyor and Engineer..	.....	2,500	1,500
Solicitor.....	.....	1,000	500
Jailer.....	.....	2,500	1,000
County Detective.....	.....	1,000	.....

All fees are to be turned over to the Treasurer every month. Deputies and minor officers not specified in the bill are to be paid regular salaries, which shall be fixed by a board consisting of the County Controller and Commissioners, and in Philadelphia the City Controller and City Commissioners.

Drawing in the Public Schools.

There can be no question as to the necessity of including drawing as one of the regular studies in our public schools, and the advantages of art education are so great that every facility should be afforded in this branch. The records of manufacturing industry abound in instances of the large emoluments of those who can make drawings, and even those who can intelligently understand drawings, and work after them, have a vast advantage over their untutored associates. This whole matter commends itself to those who are out of school as well as to those who are in. Creative power is rare. To one Nast there are a thousand mere copyists. That facility which gives success in the art of pattern designing in calico and ribbon factories is often rewarded with thousands of dollars a year, while the higher tal